The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3099. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Reported Fight in the Kanawha Valley.

Col. Tylor's Command Surrounded and Defeated by Floyd.

OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

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IMPORTANT FROM NORTHEAST MISSOURI

Green and his Rebels Retreating Southward.

An Important Expedition Under Gen. Butler.

SPIES ARRESTED AT FORTREES MONROE.

A Privateer Schooner Cruising Off Cape Ann.

Arrest of an Ex-Deputy Sheriff in this City.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The order issued by Gen. McClellan, restraining the Provost Marshal from giving passes to members of the Press to cross Long Bridge, or to go within the lines of our camps, was rendered necessary by the improper uses made by some correspondents of the facilities heretofore afforded them. They obtained information which would be of great benefit to the enemy, which was transmitted by mail to the newspapers to avoid the censorship exercised at the telegraph office. I understand the order will be extended so as positively to prohibit officers on the Virginia side from giving any information to the newspaper correspondents

THE HARRIS-LIGHT CAVALRY.

Commissions were issued to-day to the officers of the Harris Light Cavalry.

THE KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Col. Young's battalion of Kentucky cavalry paraded to-day, and passed in review before the White House.

GONE OVER TO SECESH.

Surgeon Ganeslen, formerly in charge of the Union Hospital at Georgetown, has resigned. He obtained leave of absence, and went directly to secesh by way of Niagara Falls, at which place he wrote his resignation, and forwarded it to the Department. He is a native of Virginia, and assigns as a reason that he will lose his property in that State if he continues longer in the service of the Government.

THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

The Retiring Board met at the War Department to-day, for the purpose of receiving propositions from officers to be placed on the retired list, under the law passed at the last session.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

The weekly report of the number of patients in the hospitals to-day, except the Alexandria Hospital and the Hospital for Eruptive Diseases, shows as follows: There are in the E-street Hospital, Washington, one hundred and twenty-four; in C-street, Washington, fifty-five; in Columbia College, Washington, two hundred and eleven; in the Seminary, Georgetown, one hundred and seventy-four; in the Union, Georgetown, one hundred and seventy-nine; total, seven hundred and forty-three, against six hundred and fifty-seven last week—showing an increase of eighty-six.

COMMISSIONERS FROM KENTUCKY.

The three Commissioners from Kentucky appointed by Gov. Magoffin to visit Washington, to protest against the violation of the neutrality of that State by sending troops into the State, are in the city. Two are Secessionists, and one a week-kneed Union man.

GEN. KING'S BRIGADE REVIEWED.

Gen. McClellan reviewed Gen. King's brigade this morning.

NEW-YORK STATE BUREAU.

Maj. Patrick, of New-York, is here, with the view of establishing a State Bureau, the duties connected with which will be to look after the interests of the New-York Volunteers.

GONE TO AQUIA CREEK.

The *Yankee* left the Navy-yard yesterday for Aquia Creek. She carries a heavy armament, and will resume her place as flag-ship. Mr. Sanderson, her chief engineer, has been removed, it is alleged out of misrepresentations, and it is said he will be restored.

REMOVALS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

A number of foremen, masters and subordinate mechanics in the Navy-yard have been removed, and others appointed in their places.

DIPLOMATIC.

Capt. J. C. Slate, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Consul to Cardiff, England.

Mr. Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister, has returned to Washington.

Mr. Schleiden, Minister from Bremen, left Washington to-day for the North.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ABSENT.

Secretary Seward left Washington this morning. He will visit Auburn, and return to this city on Friday or Saturday. In his absence, Mr. F. W. Seward is Acting Secretary of State. In that capacity he attended the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and participated in its deliberations.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The Navy Department is satisfied with the abundant proofs which Commander Porter has presented in refutation of the charge against his loyalty, his own affidavit showing the alleged secession letter to his son to be a forgery.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of instructions to Collectors and other officers of the Customs, calling their attention to the act of Congress further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved the 13th of July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th of August, made in pursuance thereof, both of which are annexed.

In view of this act and the proclamation, the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of the Customs to use all vigilance in preventing commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the States in insurrection, excepting in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and permit as therein set forth. The instructions of the 2d of May and the 12th of July, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superseded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The Collectors and other officers of the Customs will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper District-Attorney, for such proceedings as the law and facts may justify in each case, and as frequently afterwards as may be convenient report their views in relation to the commercial intercourse contemplated, and the permits proper to be granted or withheld. In the forms accompanying the weekly returns required by circulars of the 5th of August last to be made to the Treasury Department, Collectors and other officers of the Customs will be careful to state what permits are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked, and the grounds on which the applications are based.

The Secretary especially directs the attention of Collectors and other officers to the fifth and subsequent sections of the act commonly known as the force bill.

Flag-Officer Montgomery, commanding the Pacific Squadron, in writing to the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the expiration of the two years' service of officers and men, says:

> For my own part, I neither expect nor desire a day's respite from active employment during the continuance of our present struggle for the maintenance of our National honor, and the integrity of the Union. It rests with the Department to determine my sphere of duty, either on this or the other side of the Continent.

The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson. They are to report at Cincinnati on the 30th inst:

Capt. Green, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. Prime, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Michlen, Topographical Engineers.
Surgeon Cutler, of the Medical Staff.

Maj. Woodruff, of the Corps of Engineers, is ordered to report immediately to Gen. Dix, to relieve Capt. Prime.

Orders have been issued to attach the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, of New-York, to the Sickles Brigade. The selection of a Colonel is left to its own officers. It is understood that, at the request of Gen. McClellan, to-day, the President has directed a commission to issue to Brig.-Gen. Sickles, thus conferring upon him that rank.

The following named officers have been appointed in Maj.-Gen. Hunter's Staff:

Capt. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. J. W. Turner, Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. Shaffer, of the Volunteers; Lieut. Edward Smith, Fifteenth Infantry; and Lieut. Stockton, Fourth Cavalry, Aids-de-Camp.

A Board, appointed for that purpose, have just completed the examination of the proposals for, and drawings of, fast screw-propeller steamers, in answer to the invitation of the Navy Department to some sixteen or eighteen ship-builders and constructors of marine engines. The invitation was in consequence of the representations of many persons, that much faster vessels than those in the Navy might thus be obtained. Such steamers were required to move at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. Of these ship-builders and engine-constructors, only two parties responded to this requirement, and even what they proposed was not satisfactory to the Board.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT—THE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS WATCHED—THE TWO-YEARS MEN—BRIGADIER-GENERAL OAKES—A SECRET SOCIETY—THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

The frequency and importance of arrests, the system of watchfulness on the part of the Government over the actions of men whose loyalty is not beyond suspicion, the caution exercised in granting to persons the privilege of crossing the river, and the rigor with which the authorities are pushing forward their measures, are evidence that satisfies the most captious that we have a Government. Already, through the activity of the Provost Marshals, Gen. Porter's department, the lines of communication with the rebels from their agents here are almost entirely broken up. Intercepted correspondence shows how little they know of the real state of things in and about Washington, and how their camps are filled with conflicting rumors in place of the trustworthy intelligence they formerly had of our movements. Women, who have had so much to do with conveying surreptitious intelligence, are narrowly watched—and I may add that there is not a family of rebel sympathizers residing in the city but is under the *surveillance* of the Government.

The troubles growing out of the obligations of the three-months or two-years men of some of the New-York regiments are about settled. The determined stand taken by the Government against mutineers, supported as it is by the State authorities, has quieted the murmurings, and the men have returned to their duties with alacrity. The rapid arrival of troops from the North, the numbers of which I am not permitted to furnish, has renewed their confidence in the successful issue of the war, and each week shows a marked improvement in the spirit of the troops. Not only has the numerical strength of our forces largely increased, but new forts, intrenchments and earthworks in course of erection on either side of the river will enable the army when it again takes the offensive to leave a smaller number of troops to guard the city from an attack with a greater safety.

Major Oakes, of the Second Cavalry, who has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, is in the city. He is one of the most efficient officers in the service. He has not as yet accepted his commission, fearing that his health will not be able to bear the increased responsibilites of the position, if he remains in this climate in the Winter. He is desirous of being assigned to some expedition destined for the South, when it shall be organized, in which case he would not hesitate to accept the position assigned him. He has invited Lieut. Tompkins, of the Second Cavalry, to a position on his staff, but as the Government has adopted the policy of making Brigadiers of Volunteers select their staff from the volunteer officers, it is doubtful whether Lieut. Tompkins will be allowed to quit his regiment, in which he has gained such renown. As a leader of scouting expeditions, he certainly is the most efficient officer we have about Washington.

I learn upon good authority that in Georgetown a secret association exists, sustained by contributions from Secessionists in Maryland and the District, to encourage desertion from our Army. Any dissatisfied soldier, who desires to desert, is furnished with money and a suit of citizens' clothing, in exchange for their soldiers' suit, by which they are enabled to pass the guards at Washington and Baltimore. Efforts are now being made to break up this organization, and they will probably prove successful.

Some profane rapscallions of one of the New-York Regiments the other day perpetrated a joke upon their chaplain—a good-natured, hard-shell Baptist—while he was absent; they placed on his table, in his tent, several packs of cards, a dozen or so of wine bottles, and a cigar box or two, and carefully concealed underneath his pillow a pocket whisky flask, and, to crown all, they nailed to the tent-pole the four queens taken from one of the packs of cards. The astonishment of the worthy chaplain may well be imagined, when he discovered the profanation of his tent on his return. Quicker than I can describe it, the bottles and cards were swept from the table, and the cards thrown several rods off, amid the suppressed snickers of a hundred or two soldiers, who were peeping from under their tents to watch the result.

The sick and wounded in the hospitals are recovering rapidly. The General Hospital at Georgetown has been in operation three months, during which time over eight hundred patients have been received, including a hundred and twenty-five of the wounded from Bull Run. The nursing of the establishment is under the care of Miss Powell, of New-York, and so admirably has it been managed that it has met with the highest commendation of the surgeons and visitors, except that the doctors complain that the presence of young and good-looking nurses has a tendency to make the men convalesce slowly. Still it is believed they would object to a change.

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FIGHT IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF COL. TYLER'S FORCES.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

We learn from the Kanawha that Col. Tyler's forces at Summersville were surrounded and badly defeated by the rebels under Gen. Floyd, early yesterday morning. We have received no particulars yet.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th inst. says: "Information received last night from the West removes all doubt that a forward movement for the entire command had been ordered for yesterday morning. Gen. Loring had been ordered to move with his forces from the Big Spring in the direction of Huttonsville, around the Cheat Mountain, while Gen. Jackson was to advance towards the Cheat Moutain, where the enemy is posted in force, and block the progress of Rosecrans eastward. He will now either have to capitulate, or, if apprized of our movements in time, will fall back to Phillippa, which is the only position which he would be apt to select in his retreat to make a stand at. Stirring news may now be momentarily expected from the South."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 17th says: "Private accounts represent Gen. Floyd's command as ten miles west of Lewisburgh. The enemy are reported to be posted (3,000 strong) at Summersville, 50 miles distant, with a large number at Gauley River, which they are fortifying. Gen. Floyd's brigade has been lately reinforced and supplied with improved arms, and is in a high state of efficiency. He will advance on the enemy in a very few days."

SERENADE TO HON. JOSEPH HOLT, IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Several thousand people gathered around the Tremont House to-night, the occasion being a serenade to Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky. After appropriate music by the Band, Mr. Holt appeared on the steps of the hotel, and was introduced to the crowd by Edward Everett, who made some complimentary and very patriotic remarks.

Mr. Holt was received with earnest enthusiasm, and spoke about fifteen minutes.

Mr. Holt said he came to Boston, not only to see the city, but to revive his patriotism amid the thrilling associations that clustered around the cradle of Liberty. He was most gratefully surprised by the cordiality of his reception, and was thankful for that recognition of fidelity to our common country; and also for the kind allusions to his native State, whose stars had been so long obscured by unfaithful public men, but which were now preparing to shine with the lustre of other days. She had assumed her present position under no impulse of passion, but calmly, and in view of all the gloom and peril surrounding the Union, she says she loves it still, and will cling to it, as she has in its strength and glory. That which she so nobly declared at the ballot box, it was her duty to make good on the battle-field, and what she had so well begun would be faithfully performed. Full would be the measure of his joy, when he went home, to see Kentucky and Massachusetts on the same fields of danger, rebuking those traitorous men that strive to make them enemies. In his recent extended tour, he had nowhere found the public voice faint. The flag must be vindicated. He nowhere heard the word "Compromise"—a word now only uttered by disloyal lips, or those in the interests of rebellion. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there was nothing to compromise but the honor and integrity of the Government. One great peril cannot be disguised—the Capital was menaced by a great Army, and nothing but our swords could save it. They were powerful and reckless, and not less so because they were fighting to maintain a crime. Cataline and his co-conspirators fell with faces to the enemy, and so would the rebel leaders of the South.

The more prompt, earnest and united we were, the briefer the struggle and the less the danger. But we must be prepared for the worst—a ruined commerce, bankruptcy, grass growing in the streets. Our institutions were worth all we could sacrifice, for all we are and have are the fruits of those institutions. If we think of our lands, gold, merceandise, houses or blood, in contrast with honor and integrity, we are lost.

Mr. Holt alluded to disloyalty in our midst as one of the worst obstacles to the success of our cause, but rejoiced in the late decided measures of the President to subdue this element of weakness. I was in vain to toil at the pumps while men were kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.

The address of Mr. Holt was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The supply-ship *Fearnot* left the Navy-yard, to-day, to join the blockading squadron.

The Republican State Committee have issued a call for a State Convention, at Worcester, October 1. The call is addressed to "all citizens of the Commonwealth who are in favor of the Union, for the support of the Government, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war against wicked and unprovoked rebellion, and who are determined in good faith, and without reservation to support the constituted authorities in all attempts to restore the sway of the Constitution and laws to every portion of the country."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

GREEN AND HIS REBELS RETREATING SOUTHWARD.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Gen. Pope has information from Northeast Missouri that Martin Green, instead of threatening to attack Kirksville and Athens, as heretofore reported, is fast moving towards the Missouri River. Gen. Hurlbut is pursuing him from Kirksville, and Col. Moore from Athens. Green's force, estimated at 1,200, is supposed to be now in the lower part of Monroe County, moving southward, and will probably attempt to cross the Missouri River in Callaway or Boone Counties. This will rid Northeast Missouri of his presence, and restore quiet to that section of the State.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

IRONTON, Mo., Monday, Aug. 26.

Scouts just in report the enemy fifteen hundred strong on Cedar Creek, also in considerable force on Carter Creek, with but a few at Greenville. They report their own strength in this section of the State to be eight thousand. They subsist on cornmeal and fresh beef, and are nearly destitute of clothing and poorly armed.

A deserter from New-Madrid says that the forces under Gen. Pillow, except perhaps the Tennesseeans and Alabamians, are much demoralized and are mainly held together by the belief that St. Louis will soon fall into their hands.

The force at New-Madrid, under Gen. Pillow, is about 20,000; at Benton, Scott County, under Jeff. Thompson, 8,000; and at Charleston, under Gen. Hunter, 900. Our informant also says that two masked batteries, not before heard of, are on the Missouri bank of the Mississippi, one five miles above New-Madrid, and the other about the same distance below. Another masked battery is to be constructed at Dog Tooth Island, about eighteen miles above Cairo, where the river is narrow and deep. Tea, liquor, and other things, were reaching New-Madrid in large quantities, by way of Paducah and Columbus, Ky.

ARREST OF A FRIEND OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

SENTIMENTS OF A GEORGIA REBEL.

Officer Farley, of the Detective Police, apprehended a man named Samuel J. Anderson, at the Anson House, in Spring street, yesterday morning, on a charge of holding treasonable intercourse with the enemies of the country. The prisoner is a native of Virginia, about 40 years of age, and is well known in this City, where he has resided a long time. His principal acquaintances, however, have been among the sporting men, of whom he was a leader, although he has found time to occupy two or three political positions, the last of which was that of a Deputy-Sheriff, under Mr. Kelly, which, however, he was forced to resign because of his sympathy with traitors.

He is also represented to have been on terms of friendship with Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, with whom he is said to have carried on a correspondence ever since that individual has filled the position of Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy, and it was in compliance with Mr. Stephens' earnest request that Anderson received the appointment under Mr. Kelly as Deputy Sheriff. At one time the accused was an officer in the Custom-house, and at an earlier period an assistant clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington. He has just returned from a visit South, and at the time of his arrest had made preparations to depart at an early day for the dominions of King Jeff., where he intended to reside permanently. He expressed great indignation with officer Farley for daring to apprehend him, and made some hostile demonstrations, but he was compelled to accompany the official to Police Head-quarters in spite of his exhibition of a Bowie-knife and loaded revolver. During the afternoon the prisoner was removed to Fort Lafayette, and assigned quarters with other traitors who make that place their involuntary home. Col. Burke, commanding at the post, was unusually gratified at receiving him. He recognized him as an old and somewhat troublesome acquaintance, who had been very active a few days before in his efforts to obtain the release of the Baltimore Police Commissioners upon *habeas corpus*, before Judge Garrison, at Brooklyn. It is well known that Anderson had reason to feel dissatisfied with the result of his action in the matter; but as he could not enjoy the society of his friends as freemen, it is probable that the burden of his own incarceration will be lightened by sharing their company in prison.

The following letter from a citizen of Georgia, was found in the prisoner's possession. At the request of the Police authorities, the name and residence of the writer are withheld:

MARCH 15, 1861.

DEAR "SAM:" Your last was received on the 11th inst., and found us all well and "kicking." I think my position was fully explained in my last, touching the present policy of the Southern States. If I was not fortunate enough to be understood, I think it might be stated about as follows:

Every man of the South, as far as I know, have heard, or believe, will maintain the present position of the Southern Confederacy to *annihilation*. It is true that the course I thought it best to pursue was not acquiesced in by the majority; and I yield to the will of the majority. I still think, with the incredulity of the North, that had all the Southern States coöperated and made a common demand for redress of grievances, I dare say such demand had been insultingly refused, which would have committed the whole South, and, consequently, all would have gone in a body out of the Union at about the same time. It may not be so great a calamity as I once thought it might for the Border States to remain outside the Confederacy, as they will make so many outside rows in the political field upon which the enemies of the South may feed upon the shaded and stunted maize of our Southern farms, and until we can get more cleared lands in Mexico to extend our cotton and negro influence.

The question of peace or war has been exceedingly complicated, when judged of by Old Abe's foolish sayings by the way side, or even by his Inaugural or any of his subsequent acts, so far as I can see and judge; the latest accounts, however, indicate a disposition to yield to the South the forts now held by the Government. There are such a multiplicity of Southern items published, as emanating from Lincoln and others in authority, that I cannot tell when I have seen or heard the truth. I have to wait in painful suspense for many days for its confirmation or denial. I am pretty sure of one thing, that the possession of these forts is nothing more than a question of time, each party is studiously avoiding the first overt act. To reinforce these forts is equivalent to a declaration of war. That Fort Sumter will be compelled to surrender or be reinforced soon, is a "military necessity" that even such men as I am can foresee. I trust that the sacrifice of human life will be averted, which will be required to storm it or reinforce it; but if the necessity is forced upon us, we will take it.

Our independence we will have acknowledged—maintained. I think the idea of a reconstruction of the National Union is lost sight of in Georgia. There are many of us who still love the Union, and would be rejoiced to see it reconstructed on proper and equal terms; yet we are compelled to confess that we are in a woful minority now. It is too true that the South has been precipitated into a dissolution of the Union for the sake of disunion, and that its leaders have no idea now of ever making any overtures, or of receiving any. The Government is dissolved, and it is forever dissolved. Not a shadow of hope for its reconstruction remains, so far as I can see. I confess to you, that while I feel it to be my duty, as well as my interest, to yield my assent to the powers that be in this new Confederacy, and to afford all my influence in its favor, yet I am very jealous of its leaders. The Cabinet of President Davis I have little confidence in; as to "Bobugl" Tombs, I have none. If "Ellic" was in his place, or was a direct member of the Cabinet, I should have much more confidence in it. It appears to me to be a very egotistic arrangement, a one-sided affair; and until I can see a larger share of magnanimity in it than has yet been manifested, I shall have fears and doubts. I know that it is not selfishness in me. I do not want, and would not willingly accept any office in the gift of any government or man, but when I see any order of men appropriate, by word or deed, all the honor and glory, patriotism and moral worth to themselves, I know that that set of men, whether in Church or State, socially or individually, will bear watching—they never proved themselves to be what they professed.

If our Government gets into trouble, and the time should come, (God forbid it ever should,) when it is being inquired into "*Who did it?*" I should not be surprised that Bonaparte's example should be too closely followed by some of the "great I am." I fear that there are those in the Cabinet who would not scruple to play a *coup d'état* upon our beloved country. Nevertheless, there is an immeasurable difference between our present position and that sought to put us in by our former Northern brethren. I will trust, however, that both our fears proceeded more from our anxiety than otherwise. Before this reaches you I hope that things will so far have developed themselves, that we shall know what is the policy of Lincoln's (if he have any) Government. Suspense begins to be more onerous than reality in its worst anticipated shape.

Since writing the above, Sunday has passed, and another mail arrived, which gave us no additional information, except that Dame Rumor says that the talked-of withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter is a *ruse*. I feel deeply mortified that the two sections should be so bitterly arrayed against each other. It is precisely like a family feud. I would treat my Northern brethren with the greatest respect and kindness if they would let me do so, and at the same time enjoy my rights and immunities. But, so help me God, I will spill the last drop of blood in these old veins, and spend the last red cent in the locker, in defence of these rights. And what is more—we intend to resist their insidious encroachments *now and forever*.

They have boasted that we of the South cannot get along without their aid; well, if they so believe, just leave us to our own ruin, and we are content. We believe that we have all the elements of greatness as a nation and a people that ever clustered around the glory of any nation. We believe that the development of these elements has been retarded and kept back by Northern capital and Northern cupidity. We believe that that capital has been located North more by accident than otherwise. We believe that the Northern States by nature (not by law) should have been dependent upon the Southern States, and will be so when we assume our natural position—our position in obedience to our natural and physical resources.

There are no land traders now—everything is in *statu quo*, and will remain so until the political elements have cleared away, and the sunshine of peace and confidence is vouchsafed to us. I have written too much already, but my heart is full, and you will excuse me. I shall be pleased to hear from you frequently. You are in the midst of the enemies of the country. You are at head-quarters; just give us the dots. I want to know what is the spirit of the yeomanry of the country, &c.

I am, as ever, your friend, most truly, ⁂

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD NEAR POOLESVILLE.

HYATTSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A general Court martial for this Division has been organized, of which Col. Biddle, of the First Pennsylvania Rifles, is President, and Maj. Majilton, of the Second Pennsylvania Reserve, is Judge-Advocate. It is not known that any offices of high rank are to be organized.

A telegraph line from Washington to this point was completed on Saturday. Work was commenced at Tenallytown Tuesday last, and run a distance of about 30 miles in a little over five days.

The Surgeon of Col. Geary's regiment, on Saturday, took his sick to the general dépôt at Frederick.

It is stated that Col. Geary has anticipated an attack from the rebels.

The surgeon reported that he heard heavy firing near Poolesville, supposed to have been between Gen. Stone's advance guard, and some of Gen. Johnson's forces. A full battery, and the Tammany Regiment, of New-York, started for the scene of action.

The mail messenger from Poolesville also reported having heard firing in the same direction, and believed that a fight was going on near Edward,s Ferry, but up to this present writing your correspondent has been unable to learn any further particulars of the affair.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The following is gleaned from our Fortress Monroe correspondent, and the Baltimore evening papers:

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The much talked of expedition from Old Point, has sailed under the command of Gen. Butler. It consisted of the frigates *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, the sloop of war *Pawnee*, gunboats *Monticello* and *Harriett Lane*, the steamers *Adelaide* and *George Peabody*, the propellers *Fanny* and *Adriatic* with a large number of schooners, barges, &c. The *Quaker City* will follow in a few hours. The vessels carried over 100 guns, and about 4,000 men.

Several powerful gunboats remain at Old Point and Newport's News. A brilliant achievement is expected from Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham.

Col. Max Weber's and Hawkins' Zouaves take part in the expedition.

THE MUTINEERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 26, via Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *Philadelphia* has arrived from Washington, with 159 mutineers, who are sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Tortugas. They have been sent temporarily to the Rip Raps.

A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk, this morning, with three ladies, and a number of prisoners, captured by confederate privateers. As the object of sending the flag of truce at this time was deemed rather inquisitive, Gen. Wool decided to detain the flag until late to-morrow. It is high time that an end should be put to this constant intrusion of the enemy to obtain information. Whenever they think any important movement is on foot, they are sure to be on hand with a flag of truce.

Capt. Davis, Provost-Marshal, yesterday, arrested the crew of the schooner *Chingarora*, from New-York. Gen. Wool sent them to the Rip Raps.

Seven spies have been arrested, and placed in confinement.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER HEARD FROM.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The British brig *Forward* arrived here to-day from Clenfuegos, and reports saw of Cape Antonio, Aug. 4, the privateer *Sumter* laying off and on. Spoke Aug. 23, lat. 41, lon. 67, ship *City of New-York* from Liverpool for New-York.

A PRIVATEER OFF CAPE ANN.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Arrived schooner *Agricola*, Herrick, Ellsworth, Me. On 25th inst., at 7:30 P. M., twenty miles northeast from Cape Ann, was overhauled by the privateer schooner *Freely*, of Charleston, S. C. The *Freely* not wishing anything we had let us go, but wished to be reported in Boston. The *Freely* is a clipper of about 140 tons. She had about forty men on deck.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The extensive powder mills, four in number, at New-Durham, N. H., were blown up this afternoon at 2¾ o'clock, killing five men. The explosion was terrific, and shook the country for miles around. The mills had a large contract to fill for the Government. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

DISASTER TO THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT R. B. FORBES.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The United States gun-boat *R. B. Forbes*, hence for Washington, got ashore at Monomoy Point at 7½ o'clock last night. She got off this morning and anchored. The amount of damage to her is not as yet ascertained.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Washington at this Port.

COURSE OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Drift of Opinion upon American Matters.

Another Letter from Mr. Russell, of the Times.

The Ability of the Union to Repress the Rebellion.

GLOOMY VIEW OF OUR FINANCES.

General Improvement in the Tone of the British Press.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 14th of August, calling at Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here yesterday.

A brief summary of the news by this arrival had been forwarded from Cape Race.

The London *Globe* is authorized to state that there is no foundation for a statement which has been circulated, to the effect that Admiral Milne had reported the blockade of the Southern ports to be ineffective. No general report on the subject has been officially received.

The promised visit of the Austrian Archduke Maximillian to the Docks at Southampton took place on the 14th. The Corporation presented him with an address.

In reply, he said, my country is now constituted like your own, and is full of aptitude for freedom, and in many respects resembles England more than any other land. I live in the conviction that each day will see stronger sympathies spring up between Great Britain and Austria, and that therefore the two empires will be politically and commercially drawn towards each other. At the *déjeuner* Mr. Roebuck spoke at considerable length, eulogising the attempt of the Emperor of Austria to introduce Constitutional Government into his dominions, and denouncing the prejudices and ignorance he had met with in carrying out his design. Mr. Roebuck said the Emperor would be opposed by faction and by demagogues. Would the people of England support him in all these difficulties? The Austrian Ambassador also spoke and expressed his belief that Austria would be more closely modeled upon the institutions of England than any other Continental State could be.

A new subject of controversy had arisen between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation. The *Gendarmerie* of the Canton de Raud some time since arrested a Frenchman in the Valley of Dappes, which is a disputed territory. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have forwarded a protest against this act of sovereignty exercised on the French territory. It is announced that the Government of Berne is puzzled to know how to treat this untoward event.

The Paris *Patrie* denies a rumor that the Emperor will accompany the King of Prussia into Germany.

The *Independance* says that the first act of the Bernstoff Ministry in Prussia will be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes a dispatch addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the representatives of Italy abroad. This dispatch reviews the history of the parliamentary session, and mentions the absence of those deputies representing opinions favorable to the former Government. It concludes by saying: "Italy has constituted herself, notwithstanding that a portion of Italian territory is in the hands of others. Europe, beholding us armed and strong, will become persuaded of our right to the entire possession of our territory, and will appreciate our sincerity in offering liberty and independence to the Church."

The tone of the semi-official journals of Paris, and good private information, lead the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* to believe that a *quasi*solution of the Roman question is at hand, and that there will be, early in the Autumn, a mixed Italian and French garrison in Rome, the bulk of the French Army of occupation being withdrawn to Civita Vechia, there to remain an indefinite time.

By an arrival from the West Coast of Africa, we learn that the Slave-trade was still very brisk, and, in consequence, legal trade dull; it was anticipated that some of the factories would have to close.

Capt. Bedingfield, of the British service, had been in active coöperation with the American squadron, and had taken two vessels fitted for slaves in the Congo River; also, a Spanish schooner—the *Jacinto*.

The *Wrangler* had taken an American bark, supposed to be the *Ardennes*, with 495 slaves on board.

The notorious slaver *Storm King* had come into Mango Grando with a legal cargo, (American flag and papers,) but, hearing there were slaves to be had, pitched her cargo overboard, shipped a large number of slaves, and got away clear.

The steamer *General Miramon* (formerly the *Greenock*) had shipped a cargo at Kasinda in four hours, using American, Portuguese, and Spanish colors, to suit the cruisers she happened to meet. Everything is done under the American flag, until the slaves are actually on board, so that two or three English cruisers have very little chance to take prizes or check the trade.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Another Letter from Mr. Russell on the Results of the Battle at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29, 1861.

On this day week the Confederates could have marched into the Capital of the United States. They took no immediate steps to follow up their unexpected success. To this moment their movements have betrayed no fixity of purpose or settled plan to pursue an aggressive war, or even "to liberate Maryland if they have the means of doing so." And, indeed, their succes was, as I suspected, not known to them in its full proportions, and their loss, combined, perhaps, with the condition of their Army, as much as political and prudential motives actuating their leaders, may have had a fair share in producing the state of inactivity with which the Federalists have no reason to be dissatisfied. Let us look around, now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, and try to examine the condition of the ground. First, as regards foreign relations. The personal good feeling and perfect understanding which exist between the representatives of the great European Powers directly interested in America are founded on an appreciation of the exact demands of the interests they represent, and on the necessities of a common honorable policy. England, having a vast commerce directly involved in the contest, has naturally been the first to provide for its safety in American waters, and has also felt it desirable, in the face of the desperate counsels which have been given on this side of the Atlantic, to furnish a trifling reinforcement to her small military establishment in Canada. The fleet at present in observation is neither powerful nor offensively disposed, and no exception can be taken to the mode in which it has acted by the most sensitive Americans, although attempts have been made to arouse vulgar prejudices by erroneous statements respecting the views and declarations of Admiral Milne. The authoritative assertions on that subject in some of the journals here are destitute of authority, except that of the writer. What is of more consequence, perhaps, in respect to the preservation of friendly relations between England and the United States is the fact that a great change has come over the views of the members or member of the Cabinet who was supposed to seek the reconstruction of the Union in a war with Great Britain, and that the most favorable disposition is evinced to cultivate our good graces, not by any sacrifice of principles, but by the adoption of a tone at once calm, just and dignified, which will be appreciated by the Foreign-office. It is not probable either that we shall hear much more about the immediate annexation of Canada, and the fury of the 750,000 "better than French" soldiers with which we were threatened, will be for a time averted. But if there are such pleasant changes in the diplomatic and Press world there is nothing at all like them in commercial relations. In the Senate it is proposed to clap a round ten per cent. on all the duties to be levied under the Morrill Tariff, and Mr. Simmons, the aged father of this wicked little bit of political economy, declares he will thereby raise $45,000,000 of additional revenue. The House of Representatives, on the contrary, propose to raise revenue by taxes on coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, spices and articles of the sort, not of necessity nor of luxury, but in the intermediate position, so that every one who uses them now will continue to do so, notwithstanding the tax, and no one will be the worse for it. On these plans it is probable there will be a conference between the two branches of the Legislature, in which the contending systems may be adjusted or amalgamated. The income to be adopted will give some $40,000,000 according to the calculations of the designers, and the people fondly believe it will be at once removed as soon as the war is over. If the increase of ten per cent. on the Morrill Tariff be actually passed, it is difficult to see how France can continue to regard with friendly feelings such a direct attack on her great article of exportation. England is accustomed to bear these things from the United States, but France cannot afford any meddling or mischief in her wine trade and her tobacco monopoly. M. Mercier, the energetic and able representative of our ally, is said to entertain strong notions that the contest now waging cannot terminate in the success of the North in what it proposes to itself. M. De Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, who has lived long in America, knows her statesmen and the genius of her people and institutions, and is a man of sagacity and vigorous intellect, is believed to hold similar views. Perhaps the only Minister who has really been neutral, observing faithfully all engagements to actually existing Powers, and sedulously avoiding all occasion of offence or irritability to an irritable people, rendered more than usually so by the evil days which have fallen upon them, is the discreet and loyal nobleman who represents Great Britain, and who is the only one threatened with a withdrawal of passports and all sorts of pains and penalties for the presumed hostility of his Government to the United States. The world sees that the North has not treated the Southerners as rebels—we will not say it has not dared to do so. But the Federalists have treated the Confederates up to this moment as belligerents. Rebels are hanged, imprisoned, and shot at discretion. Their flags are not received; the exchange of prisoners with rebels is ridiculous. A regular "blockade" of rebel ports is quite anomalous. It remains to be seen, after Mr. Davis' recent hints, what the Government dares to do in the case of the "pirates" whom its cruisers caught in the act, red-handed, of privateering piracy. Meantime the arm raised to chastise and subdue has been struck down, and the attitude of the North is just now defensive. There will be on the part of the one people whom the American Press has most insulted and abused every disposition to give fair play and to listen to the call for "time."' But the quarrel must have its limits—the time must be fixed, and the sponge must be thrown up if one or other of the combatants cannot "come up" to it; nor does it seem a case in which any amount of "judicious bottle-holding" can prolong the fight. Now, at the present moment the North is less able to go into the contest than she was a month ago. She has suffered a defeat, she has lost *morale* and *matériel*. Besides killed, wounded and prisoners, cannon, arms, baggage, she has lost an army of three-months men, who have marched away to their homes at the very moment the Capital was in the greatest danger. Up to this period the reinforcements received do not bring up the Federalists to the strength they had before the fight. No one can or will tell how many have strayed away and gone off from their regiments since they returned to the camps here, but the actual number of men who have come here are less than those who have gone away home by fully 8,000 rank and file. And the change has been by no means for the better. The three-months men at least had been three months under arms. They were probably at least as martial and as ready to fight as the rest of their people. Just as they are most required and likely not to be quite unserviceable, they retire to recive ill-deserved and ridiculous ovations, as though they had been glorious conquerors and patriots, instead of being broken and routed fugitives, who marched off from Washington when it might be expected the enemy were advancing against it. In their place come levies who have not had even the three months' training, and who are not as well equipped, so far as I can see, as their predecessors, to face men who are elated with success, and the *prestige* of the first battle gained, and to be associated with regiments cowed, probably, and certainly in some instances demoralized, by defeat.

The artillerymen who cut the traces of their horses from caisson and carriage at least knew more about guns than the men who will be put to the new field batteries which Government are getting up as fast as they can; and the muskets, of the best description, left on the field or taken, cannot be replaced for a long time to come. In fact, much of this Army must be reorganized in face of an enemy. That enemy is either incompetent or artful; it is quite certain he is not actuated by clemency or a generous pity. Engineers are hard at work strengthening the position on the south bank of the river; but forts do not constitute safety. Without stout hearts behind their lines and breastworks, abattis and redoubts avail nothing. It must be that the Confederates are deficient in the means of transport, or in actual force, to make an attack which is so obvious, if they desire to show the North it is not possible to subdue them. The corps which went from Winchester to Manassas under Johnston is put by the Federalists at 40,000. Let us take it at half the number. Beauregard and Lee are said to have had 60,000 at Manassas, including, I presume, the forces between it and Richmond. Divide that again. There were certainly 20,000 between Monroe, the Court and Richmond, of whom 10,000 could be spared; and on the western side of the Capital of the Confederate States there was available at least another corps of 10,000, which could have been readily strengthened by 10,000 or 15,000 more from the South in case of a supreme effort. There seems no reason, not connected with transport, equipment or discipline, why the Confederates should not have been able last week to take the field with 75,000 men, in two corps; one quite strong enough to menace the force on the right bank of the Potomac, and to hold it in check, or to prevent it going over to the other side; the other to cross into Maryland, which is now in parts only kept quiet by force, and to advance down on Washington from the west and north. In the event of success the political advantages would be very great at home and abroad, and there would be a new base of operations gained close to the enemy's lines, while the advantages of holding the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay would be much neutralized and finally destroyed. The Navy-yard would fall into the enemy's hands. Fort Washington would probably soon follow. Fortress Monroe would be condemned to greater isolation. Philadelphia itself would be in imminent danger should the Confederates attempt greater aggression. But, for one, Gen. Beauregard will consent to no plan of operations in which success is not rendered as certain as may be by all possible precautions, and he might not favor a proposal which would lead to dividing an army into two parts, with a river between them and an enemy on each side. Monroe and Hampton, which are the true bases of operations against Richmond, have been weakened to reinforce the Army covering Washington and Harper's Ferry, and yet I doubt if there are on the south bank of the Potomac, at this moment, 40,000 men all along the lines who could move out and offer an enemy battle, leaving any adequate guards in the trenches and garrisons in the *tête du pont* and works. The Confederates, as you were informed from the South, have enlisted men to serve for the war, and take no others. The staple of their army will undergo no change, and as it grows older it ought to get better, unless it be beaten. You will pardon me for referring to a remark in one of my previous letters, that there might be fierce skirmishes, and even sanguinary engagements, between the two Armies, but that these would be followed by no decisive results, owing to the want of cavalry. Strange to say, though the panic and very discreditable rout was caused by alarms of, and might have been prevented by the presence of cavalry, no steps are taken to remedy that great deficiency. The volunteers who were at Manassas will never stand the man on horseback again, and I believe the Confederates are quite aware of their advantage, though they may have had to mourn the loss of many gentlemen who fell during the day. The Northern papers are increasing the amount of butter in proportion as they decrease the losses of their loaves, and they do not appear to perceive that the smaller the latter were the less should be the layer of the former—for it is no credit to an army to lose its guns, abandon its positions, throw away its muskets, leave its wounded in the hands of the enemy, and run some thirty and odd miles from front of Centreville, not merely to Arlington, but to Washington, without any cause at all; for without loss there was no cause of retreat, and therefore no excuse for panic and rout. Again, they say there was only a portion of their Army engaged. The greater shame for those who were not engaged to run, then. But before the battle, when McDowell's force was enumerated *in terrorem* at 50,000, it was said fifteen regiments had subsequently joined. Now it is averred only 15,000, 18,000 or 20,000 were in action. What on earth were the rest about? And I am obliged to say that Mr. Davis' statements are quite as startling; for, while he declares the enemy were 35,000 strong, he astonishes us by asserting that of all his host only 15,000 took part in the battle. As to losses, of course it is beyond anything but imagination to give an estimate. Regiments reported to have been annihilated have turned up quite hale and hearty, neat as imported, on the day of marching home—and fond parents, wives and relatives will be spared many pangs and a great deal of mourning. I think my estimate of killed and wounded was nearly correct. The prisoners may amount to more than 900 or 1,000, but the Federalists have lost more heavily than the totals under these heads would show, perhaps. *It would be rather ridiculous to call it either a hard-fought, a bloody, or a glorious field; but it was an important one; it was a most trying one to the Federalists, who were badly fed and hard worked, in a waterless country, on a July day, for twelve hours; they were exposed to the demoralizing effects of long-continued artillery fire. In spite of their want of discipline, and the very unaccountable rout, the Federalists at first showed alacrity, but after a time they became torpid and difficult to handle.* No one questions the general bravery of Americans, native or adopted, on either side; but a defeat is rendered worse than ridiculous by attempts to turn it into a triumph. Let the unfortunate brave rest content with the sympathy they deserve, and shun the ovations which are the due of the conqueror. Praise and flattery cannot retake a gun, nor save a standard, nor win a battle—even if it be from *vox populi* in Broadway or Bowery.

The Government in some measure let the world see what they think of the charges made against the officers of the Army in reference to the late battle. Here is an order just published:

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, July 25.

There will be added to the Department of the Shenandoah the Counties of Washington and Alleghany, in Maryland, and such other parts of Virginia as may be covered by the Army in its operations. And there will be added to the Department of Washington the Counties of Prince George, Montgomery and Frederick. The remainder of Maryland and all Pennsylvania and Delaware, will constitute the Department of Pennsylvania; head-quarters, Baltimore. The Department of Washington and the Department of Northeastern Virginia will constitute a geographical division under Major-Gen. McClellan, United States Army; head-quarters, Washington.

All the volunteer regiments will be subject to examination by a Military Board, to be appointed by this department, with the concurrence of the General-in-Chief, as to their fitness for the positions assigned them. Those officers found to be incompetent will be rejected, and the vacancies thus occasioned will be filled by the appointment of such persons as may have passed the examination before the Board.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Yesterday a bill was passed by the House of Representatives imposing a tax on carriages of from $1 to $50; gold watches, $1; silver watches, 50c.; excise on spirituous liquors, 5c. per gallon; and on fermented liquors, 60c. per barrel, or 2c. a gallon. All incomes over $600 per annum, 3 per cent., including money at interest, &c. Every interest in the country is also taxed, including a tax on the net income of the banks, but not on their currency or bank circulation. Landed estates are likewise taxed, and if it be accepted by the other branches of the Legislature, the people of the North will begin to feel that fighting is an expensive luxury, particularly if it be unsuccessful. It will be weeks before we have done hearing and seeing accounts of Bull Run, or, as it may be better called, of Manassas, unless some other action intervenes, as is very likely indeed. Gen. Banks, not finding any advantage in occupying a point in front of Harper's Ferry, on the Virginia side, has, it is affirmed, withdrawn all his troops to a position in Maryland which commands the passages from the Ferry, and Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe feels himself compelled to abandon his advanced works at Hampton, which I described hurriedly the other day, and to retire to the cover of the guns of the place. Fortress Monroe is quite impregnable to the enemy, for they have not the means of undertaking a regular siege. If they get heavy guns and mortars, however, they can certainly make the interior unpleasant, and should they open trenches the Americans may have a Sebastopol *in petto* near Old Point Comfort. Meantime the command of Col. Phelps, at Newport's News, consisting of four regiments, is threatened by the enemy. His camp is intrenched, and furnished with a few howitzers and field-pieces, and heavy guns on the river face. I heard him apply to Gen. Butler, when I was there, for horses and harness for his guns, as if he wanted to move them. He is a grim, dour, stern soldier, of the old Puritan type, and if attacked he will defend his camp to the last. Should he be beaten, the Confederates will have both sides of James River. The more closely the consequences of Manassas are investigated, the more serious they seem to be. It must be granted that the Confederates feel their losses more severely than the North does. Their Colonels and officers are men of mark, and even of privates killed or wounded one sees notices implying that they belong to good families, and are well-known people. The O's and Macs and Vons (few of the latter,) the Corcorans, Camerons and Bruggers, prisoners, wounded or killed, are of less consequence to the social system of the North than the Hamptons, Prestons and Mannings are to the South. If Mr. Davis and a few of the leaders were to fall in battle there would be less chance of the South continuing its struggle with the same heart and confidence; but if all the Cabinet were to go to-morrow from Washington the spirit of the Northern States would not be diminished one iota. From the South, as yet, we have only a few scattered details of the fight and of its results, but it can be seen that there was no very great exultation over the victory.

The following interesting extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of July 23 will furnish a good idea of the manner in which the news was received:

"FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—ADJOURNED SESSION.

Richmond, Virginia, July 22.

Congress met at 12 o'clock, the Hon. Howell Cobb in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. L. Burrows, of Richmond. The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

On motion, Robert E. Scott and Walter Preston, of Virginia; T. M'Dowell, of South Carolina, newly elected members, came forward and took the oath.

Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina—Mr. President, I beg leave to interrupt the order of business by bringing to the attention of Congress the intelligence that has been received at this place from the seat of war. I present the following dispatch, which I ask the Secretary to read:

Manassas, July 22.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis: We have won a glorious, though dear-bought victory. Night closed on the enemy in full flight and closely pursued.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I beg leave to present an official dispatch received since that:

Manassas, July 22.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, Richmond:

Night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed, and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strew for miles with those killed, and the farm-houses and the grounds around were filled with his wounded. The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburgh and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and regimental standards, and one United States' flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all the troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left, several miles from our field-works, our force engaging them not exceeding 15,000—that of the enemy estimated at 35,000.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This announcement, continues Mr. Memminger, informs Congress that the invader of our soil has been driven back, that our altars have been purified, and our homes secured from the ruthless hand of an unprincipled foe. But, Sir, it has been at a cost that will bring sorrow into many families, wet with burning tears the cheeks of many widows and orphans, and into many happy homes bring grief and desolation; and I presume, Sir, Congress will be little disposed on such occasion to go on with their usual business. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of offering a series of resolutions which I will submit to Congress, and ask their adoption:

1. *Resolved*, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in the glorious victory with which he has crowned our arms at Manassas, and that the people of these Confederate States are invited, by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgivings and prayers for this mighty deliverance.

2. *Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of our noble sons, and that we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathies, assuring them that the sacrifice made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the names of the gallant dead, as the champions of free and constitutional government.

3. *Resolved*, That we approve the prompt and patriotic efforts of the Mayor of the City of Richmond to make provisions for the wounded, and that a committee of one member from each State be appointed to coöperate in the plan.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Congress adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12."

It will be observed when Mr. Davis telegraphed to his wife, he spoke of a dearly bought victory and a close pursuit. Of the latter there are no evidences; many troops remained till next morning in Centreville, not four miles from the scene of the fight, and Gen. Schenck's report states he withdrew his men in good order at his leisure. It will be seen, too, that all which has been said of the enemy outflanking the Federalists' left is rubbish, and that the main contest was, as I stated, on the right of the line. Mr. Davis returned by train to Richmond on the 23d a conqueror. His conduct is thus described:

"In response to the calls from the immense crowd who had congregated together to meet him, he alluded to the grand absorbing topic of the day. The enemy, he said, with the taxes they had been imposing on us for twenty years, had fitted out an army on a magnificent scale. They had come over to Virginia with plenty of arms and ammunition, and with ambulances fitted up in such a style of luxury as though they thought they were still taxing the South. They had five or six hundred wagons with them, and provisions of every kind in abundance. In the whole campaign they had over 50,000 men. Their finest parks of heavy and light artillery are ours. They left everything behind them they could throw away. Among the Federal officers captured is Col. Carrington. Among the Confederate officers killed, unreported, are Lieut.-Col. Johnston, of the Hampton Legion; Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's Staff; and Col. Fisher, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. The wounded, unreported, are Col. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's staff; Col. Gartsell, of Georgia; Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Gardner, of the First Georgia Regiment; Col. Nelson, of the Second Virginia Regiment; Col. Jones, of the Fourth Alabama Regiment; Col. Hampton, of the Legion. Col. Preston, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, took Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, one captain, and three privates prisoners with his own hands. Edmund Fontaine, Jr., son of Col. E. Fontaine, President of the Virginia Central Railroad, is among the slain."

The "luxury of ambulances" is a new and curious ground of complaint, and I suspect there were not many articles of the kind in rear of the Confederate Army. *Apropos* of this subject, I must remark that one class of officers in the Federal Army did their duty nobly—the surgeons remained on the field when all others were retiring or had left. One is reported killed; six are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, engaged in attending the wounded of both sides—an invaluable aid to the scanty Medical Staff of the Confederates. There is no reason to believe the treatment of wounded or prisoners was what it was reported to have been. There may have been some isolated acts of atrocity in the heat of battle or pursuit, and it is only too likely that a building in which wounded men were placed was set fire to by a shell, but it is only justice to the Confederate authorities to say that they seem to have done all they could for those who fell into their hands. Much irritation has been created by the false statements circulated on this subject, and the soldiers on guard over Confederate prisoners here would not permit them to receive some little luxuries which had been ordered by sympathizing inhabitants, on the ground that they did not deserve them after the treatment given by their friends to the Federalists. And as I have used the word "sympathizers," let me add the expression of my belief that there is scarcely a department, high or low, of the public service of the United States, in which there is not "treason"—I mean the aiding and abetting the enemy by information and advice. It is openly talked in society—its work is evident on all sides. I went into the private department of the Post-office the other day, and found there a gentleman busily engaged in sorting letters at a desk. The last time I met him was at dinner with the Commissioners of the Confederate States at Washington, and I was rather surprised to see him now in the sanctum of the Post-office, within a few feet of Mr. Blair, of the *sangre azul* of abolitionism. Said he, "I am just looking over the letters here to pick out some for our Southern friends, and I forward them to their owners as I find them;" and if the excellent and acute gentleman did not also forward any little scraps of news he could collect, I am in error. Again, a series of maps, prepared with great care for the use of Gen. McDowell's Staff, are given out to be photographed, and are so scarce that superior officers cannot get them. Nevertheless, one is found in a tent of a Confederate officer, in the advance of Fairfax Court-house, which must have been sent to him as soon as it was ready. It is also asserted that Gen. Beauregard knew beforehand of McDowell's advance; but the Confederates left in such haste that much credence cannot be given to the statement that the enemy were fully informed of the fact any considerable length of time beforehand.

The battle having been fully fought and lost, the Federalists are employing their minds to find out why it was fought at all. The convulsions into which the New-York Press has been thrown by the inquiry resemble those produced on a dead frog by the wire of Galvani. "Who cried 'On to Richmond?'" "Not I, 'pon my honor. It was shouted out by some one in my house, but I don't know who. I never gave him authority. I won't shout anything any more." "Who urged Gen. Scott to fight the battle, and never gave anybody any peace till he was ordered to do it?" "Nobody!" "It was that other fellow." "Please Sir, it wasn't me." "I never approved it." "I'll never say a word to a soldier again." "Mr. President knows I didn't." It is really a most curious study. I begin to think that the best possible instructors may sometimes be in the wrong at this side of the Atlantic. The *Tribune* declares that Gen. Scott, being absolute master of the situation, is responsible for the battle. But the New-York Times gives a statement of what took place before the battle at the General's table, which, therefore, is probably published with his sanction, as it is impossible to suppose a gentleman would print it without express permission, from which it would certainly appear that the veteran Commander was not, as I hinted, a free agent in the matter. Here is the statement:

"Gen. Scott, it is said, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct and well-defined opinion on every point connected with it, and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close if the management of it had been left in his hands.

The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government, to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Gulf. Then he would have collected a large force at the capital for defensive purposes, and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The Summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction, and with the first frost of Autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well-disciplined troops down the Mississippi, and taken every important point on that river, New-Orleans included.

It could have been done, he said, with greater ease, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond. At eight points the river would probably have been defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississippi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it.

'This,' said he, 'was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when asked, and to obey orders when they are given. *I shall do it.* There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interests of the country. But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and *these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign.* I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. *But they must not hold me responsible.*

If I am ordered to go to Richmond I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country—how admirably adapted it is to defence, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I should like nothing better than to take Richmond. Now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds.

But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready they shall not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders."

It remains to be seen if the plans of Gen. Scott can now be followed. The reaction along the Mississippi will be great, and Maj.-Gen. Fremont, with great respect for his courage and enterprise, is not the man, I fear, to conduct large columns successfully. Missouri is anything but safe; Cairo is menaced, and my friends at Memphis seem to be stirring from their rest under their General.

I regret that I cannot give any more interesting or important intelligence, but I have not been able to go out for the last two days to the camps, as, in common with many people in Washington, I was suffering a little from the weather—thunderstorms, rains, bad odors, which produce the usual results in garrisons and ill drained cities. However, it is some consolation that there is nothing of consequence doing. There was an alarm the night before last. Some foolish people got the loan of a steamer and a big gun, and went down the river with them. When they were opposite one of the enemy's batteries, three or four miles away, they fired their big gun, and "Ch'd," no doubt, at the shot as it splashed short in the water, the enemy treating them with a proper silent contempt all the while. Having done this, they returned in the evening and amused themselves by firing away as hard as they could just below the Long Bridge—I believe without ball—and it may be imagined there was some commotion, as the reports shook doors and windows. Gen. McClellan is doing his best to get things into order, and the outskirts of the city and the streets are quieter at night; but there is rough work with Zouaves and others in Alexandria—houses burnt, people shot, and such like sports of certain sorts of "citizen soldiery." They will soon be shouting "Money or blood," if not kept in order and paid. These men form a marked exception to the general behavior of many regiments.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

FINANCIAL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

Every Englishman knows, by the experience of his own country, where the shoe would begin to pinch the American belligerents. In that country, as elsewhere, any number of men can be procured to fight, after some fashion, in any cause, good or bad, if they are only well paid, well fed, well clothed, well housed, and moderately well commanded, with some prospect, if not of booty, at least of a whole skin. So it becomes a question of money. A confidence in money alone has always proved false; but money there must be, and there is no country in which it is more necessary than in the United States, where wages are high and work is abundant. A war will cost there almost as much as it did here, for if the work is nearer home, and the area of the war somewhat less than the whole surface of this terraqueous globe, still, for that very reason, there is much interruption of the ordinary pursuits of life. In the first place, all the bonds of debtor and creditor, whether public or private, and all the relations of business in cotton and other cultivation, are at an end. The State Governments themselves set the example of repudiation by refusing to cash bonds, or *coupons*, which can be traced to the possession of the other party in the struggle. Searching interrogatories are put, and must be answered on oath, before a State will pay interest which may find its way to hostile hands. Meanwhile, commerce is interrupted by blockades and privateers, and immense works commenced in the depth of peace are stopped by the withdrawal of hands and resources, and not less by a general diminution of confidence in the prospects of the country. At Washington, Finance observes the old forms of Union, and supposes a tax to be levied on all the States. It is obliged, however, to condescend to fact, and calculate on the certainty that only half the States will respond to the call. As is usual in such novel situations, the Federal cause has fed its Treasury from hand to mouth, by such expedients as the issue of bonds, redeemable in sixty days, and, of course, to be replaced by similar issues. But the war is now assuming more gigantic proportions; a hundred thousand men posted in and about Washington are found insufficient, and the best excuse that can be made for a disgraceful rout is that many of the States' Militia were glad to avail themselves of the expiration of their three months' engagement, and that the enemy had the command of larger reserves. All this shows that, great as the efforts are which have already been made, they are not up to the mark. Sixty or eighty thousand more men are demanded, and will soon be in the field. All the arsenals, dockyards and manufactories of arms are at work. Immense orders are dispatched to this side the Atlantic, and will be promptly met. All this reminds Englishmen of the days when war, never too well supplied, cost us sixty or seventy millions sterling a year, sometimes with no other result than defeat, and loud complaints of insufficient men, money and munitions.

So the Congress of Washington is looking the difficulty, as they say there, "square in the face;" not so "square," however, as they will one day have to look it. There appears to be no difficulty in the authorization of loans to any amount; indeed, at this moment, Government has large powers for the issue of Treasury notes for three years, and has found the market, we presume, unfavorable for the exercise of its powers. The real question is, how to find a proper basis for loans in an augmented and well-paid revenue. This involves taxation, and, unfortunately, taxation appears to be a point on which the Eastern and Western States of the National Union are almost as much at variance as both are with the Southern Confederacy. The Western States have a particular objection to taxes; and when we read the War Budget which the Congress seems finally to have decided on, one feels that such an objection may be expressed not only in good sentences on the floor of Congress, but also in a not less formidable manner Far West. Besides a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars apportioned among the States, and expected from only half, the new Budget proposes a tax upon carriages, varying from one dollar to fifty; a tax upon watches; an Excise duty on spirituous liquors of five cents a gallon, and on fermented liquors of sixty cents a barrel; and a general tax upon Incomes, the rate of which, as well as the Incomes liable, is not yet decided. Meanwhile the Morrill tariff is untouched, except by the imposition of additional duties. Every item in this budget suggests a financial war, as difficult, if not so sanguinary, as the war in the open field. Our own great war was a period of smuggling by sea and by land. An army of excisemen, a fleet of revenue cutters, and a coast-guard that nightly watched and paced the whole of our shores, were necessary to protect the revenue, without which the war must have come to an end. It cannot be otherwise in the Northern States; of the Southern we speak not, but we shall soon hear the same story there. The United States contain the same social elements as those which in this country have ever evaded taxation when it was possible. The morality of the tax-payer soon relaxes when his political feelings conspire with his pecuniary interests, and his conscience throbs in his pocket. Already we are told that the Western States have certain plausible objections to taxes; and a majority of the Bankers at New-York are altogether averse to the war and its causes. All the private intelligence that reaches us agrees in describing the war as the result of mob passions, and the real act of men who have comparatively little interest in the maintenance of union, order, national credit, or property itself. When such is the case they who have incomes, who spend, and who employ will feel small enthusiasm for the war; as, on the other hand, they who enter into it heart and soul will be generally men of less means, lower social position, and—need we add?—a laxer tone of morality. What sort of a prospect is this for a succession of War Budgets, like ours from 1793 to 1815, each more colossal, more exhaustive, more ruinous than the last? Washington has already learnt the secret of some of our own military reverses; it will now learn to sympathize with our war finance.

But there is another question which presents itself to the capitalist before even the solvency of a State, or the yield of a tax, or the final success of a cause; *and that is the number and frequency of similar calls.* If we are to judge from the immense figures on paper paraded by the Northerners, this is a war that may take rank with any of ours—with the European war, which cost us from first to last more than a thousand millions of money; or the Russian war, which cost us a hundred millions in two years. *If the Government of Washington is obliged to ask for a hundred million dollars to-day, when and how soon will it have to repeat that demand; and how many such demands will it have to make this year, and for how many years? Every such demand will compete in the market with the bonds of the last, and our old folks can remember with what celerity a promise to pay £5 a year became worth not so much as £50.* Prudent people do not like buying stock at its present price when they know that twenty or thirty millions more will soon be thrown on the market for what it will fetch. Nor is this the only apprehension to damp the courage of the lender. Already, while this war is in its very cradle, the bankers of the seaboard States are suggesting, in the form of Treasury Bonds, a very large increase of the paper currency. How long would this be convertible? We may safely predict that if the war lasts as long as it now threatens to last, both sides will be driven to the same pitiable expedient of a depreciated paper currency, as the mother country was in a similar extremity. They have an encouragement which we had not; a source of credit which we had not. They know what we never knew—that we could survive the process and pay our creditors in full. In our history their financiers possess both a warning and an encouragement; for, if they see the Slough of Despond, they see also how Christian got out of it, and scrambled safe up the bank on the other side. These are commercial considerations the soundness of which it is impossible to question, and which address themselves naturally to the National and Confederate Governments, their Congresses, their financiers, and the public, whether Americans or Europeans, who are solicited to lend money for the war. They are, of course, exclusive of political or partisan feeling. No doubt, there are enthusiasts in the United States who will lend money and buy Treasury bonds for three or ten years; all the more freely because they feel deeply the social and religious aspects of the quarrel. There may, too, for aught we know, be abolitionists and philanthropists in this country who will buy American notes in a falling market, and prefer to have a high price for them rather than a low one, because they care more for the credit of the Federal cause than they do for the amount of their own fortunes. We cannot think, however, there are so many such people as largely to affect the quotation of American Securities in our market. England was almost fanatical in its zeal against the disturbers of European order and independence. No war ever assumed so sacred and patriotic a character. Indeed, had St. Paul's been the Holy Sepulchre itself, we could not have made a more religion of it. This did not prevent our public securities of all kinds from finding their market level, and that a very low one. The whole story will be repeated in the States,—that is, unless they patch up their differences before long, which they don't seem likely to do.

From the Times City Article.

A good harvest in Europe will be not only a pledge of peace here, but will give a hope of peace to America. There are evident signs that the State resources at this moment are not abundant on either side. That the people of the North will ever pay the taxes now proposed to be levied, no one will believe who knows what the objections of the multitude must certainly be to taxes which will be in the nature of a poll-tax, and will be represented as taking equal sums from the poor as from the rich. That any sane Englishman will send his money over to America to buy paper certain to be repudiated is out of the question. The only chance is a good sale for the heavy stocks of food on hand and for those now coming on. Some thirty millions of English gold might seasonably light up the fires anew, and give an impetus to the flagging resentments of the Northern States, as well as to the commerce of the Atlantic cities. Sunshine—a few days of this baking sunshine—will relieve us from the necessity of paying this tribute, and will enable us to eat our own bread and keep our own money. The prospects tempts us to be hopeful.

COTTON AND THE WAR.

NECESSARY IMPERFECTION OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Economist.

The wild notion originally entertained by the Confederate States—that the dearth of cotton would entail such horrible sufferings and ruin on the industrial populations of Europe, that France and England would interfere to break the blockade, and under the influence of which they were inclined to second the Nationalists in preventing its exportation—is fast giving way to saner expectations; and we are satisfied from inquiry in the quarters most concerned, that the planters and the planting States are now quite as willing and anxious to send us their cotton as we are to receive it. The sole question, therefore, now is, what the extent and the completeness of the impediments which a hostile force can place between eager sellers and eager buyers? The United States will, of course, especially since their defeat by land, proceed to render their blockading squadron as ample and efficient as they can; and they either have now, or will soon have, vessels enough for the purpose. *But there is much inevitable leakage even in the strictest blockade where a large extent of coast has to be watched*—where the weather is sometimes very boisterous (especially in Autumn)—and where harbors of refuge are few and not near at hand, as is the case in the Gulf of Mexico. Vessels will lie ready laden at their safe anchorage within harbor, waiting to take advantage of any favorable opportunity, which keen-eyed watchers and handy telegraphs will instantly announce to them. *Storms arise, and the blockading squadron is blown off shore and obliged to run out to sea for shelter; or fogs sweep over the coast and obscure everything for miles around*—these are incidents which we have all read of in the history of every naval blockade. The merchant ships with their valuable cargoes will seize the critical moment, and in twelve hours will be far beyond the grasp of the blockaders. Many, no doubt, will escape in this way. It is not a week since a vessel arrived in Liverpool, with the Confederate flag flying, from one of the blockaded ports (Wilmington, we believe.) She had put out to sea on an evening when the National cruiser had left her ground on some casual errand, and had traversed the Atlantic without any interruption. That we have not already had many such instances is probably much less owing to the vigilance and efficiency of the blockading ships than the fact that there are scarcely any vessels in the Southern harbors (and they must go in before they can come out,) and that we have already received all the cargoes they have to send us. There are now only fifty bales of cotton at sea, it is said. The whole of last year's crop has come forward, and this year's crop is not yet picked.

Again, though the large harbors of the South are few and easily guarded, the navigable creeks are many, and very difficult to watch. *Small craft, of a few hundred tons burden, can without much danger steal in and out, and run with their cargoes to Havana or some other neighboring and neutral port, in about thirty or forty hours; and once there, are safe.* Cuba will thus, in all likelihood, becomes the dépôt for American cotton, which will soon find its way to England in British, or Spanish, or even American bottoms. The extent to which, in dark nights and in hazy weather, this contrivance may be practiced with success, it is of course impossible at present to predict; but well-informed men, who know the facilities for the purpose afforded by the planting States, anticipate a considerable supply from this source. We may observe, too, in passing, that the same contrivance will do much to mitigate the expected severity of the internal blockade. It is almost as easy, on a long line of coast, to effect ingress as egress; and the same swift-sailing cutters which carry out cotton, will bring in wine, spirits and coffee (which are much less bulky and more valuable articles,) and, to a certain extent, clothing likewise. So that, after all, the Southern deprivation of luxuries may not be so complete as their enemies had flattered themselves they could make it, and one of their chief inducements to submission will be removed.

We do not anticipate any corrupt connivance on the part of the Federal cruisers, which would allow cotton vessels to slip through the blockade; but we do anticipate a cunning conniuance of this sort, and on a very extensive scale. It must never be forgotten that the North want cotton even more imperiously than we do. By preventing any cotton being exported, the Northern cruisers are stopping the mills and ruining the trade of their own manufacturers; they are cutting their own throats. They will soon begin to reflect that they will injure and impoverish their antagonists quite as effectually by capturing their cotton at sea, as by preventing it from putting to sea at all, while they will benefit themselves incomparably more. *By winking or hiding away, while the valuable cargo steals out of port, and then pursuing and confiscating it, they effect three objects at once: they rob the Secessionists; they supply the Massachusetts spinners; and they put prize money into their own pockets.* They have the fun of the chase; they spoil the Egyptians and they enrich the Israelites. If they were certain of being able to capture the escaping vessels, of course it would be far the wisest plan to allow them to run out; if they have a very high probability of capturing them, it might still, on the whole, be a "smart" dodge and a profitable speculation—and we may be very sure that their self-confidence will go far in their minds to represent a chance as a certainty. We cannot but think there will be much done in this way. Some will be captured; some will escape—in any case our market will be relieved and supplied. What escapes will come to Liverpool; what is taken will go to Boston or New-York, but all will be available for the consumption of the world.

We share to a considerable extent the instinctive conviction of the Lancashire merchants and manufacturers that an article grown by an eager seller and consumed by an eager buyer will find its way from the one to the other, in spite of all hostile barriers and prohibitions. *The question is after all one of degree, and of price.* We must remember that the same cause—the blockade—which raises cotton so much in Liverpool and Havre, lowers it as much in New-Orleans and Mobile. The export being prevented and their being no buyers, cotton becomes "a drug" in the planting States, at the very moment when it is becoming as precious as gold in England; and when the same article in worth twelve pence on one side of the water, and six cents on the other, while the freight is not two cents, the loss of every other cargo to the adventurous merchant who determined to run the gauntlet through the blockading squadron would still leave him a handsome profit on the entire transaction. With such a prospect before him—to say nothing of the allurement of the gambling character of such a trade to the speculative man—we may be perfectly sure that the venture will be made, and made on a large scale; and before long the insurance offices will begin to take cognizance of such transactions.

THE BLOCKADE NOT TO BE BROKEN UP.

From the London Star.

The Secessionists were at first led by the consideration of the serious calamities which such a privation would entail upon us, to cherish wild anticipations that we should forcibly break the blockade, in order to obtain the commodity which is to a vast body of our countrymen a positive necessary of life. It is needless to argue against a step which has probably never been contemplated by any sane Englishman. Apart from the folly and wickedness involved in a departure from our position of strict neutrality, it would be infinitely more economical for the State to enlarge itself with the support of all those whom the absence of cotton might deprive of employment than, in the hope of procuring it, to plunge into a war. A forcible breach of the blockade by England is entirely out of the question. But it is quite certain that the National Government will rigorously prevent the seceding States from exporting any portion of their cotton crop? If England were the only sufferer from such a step, of course we could not expect that the prejudicial effect upon our interests would have much weight with the Executive. War is so thoroughly the incarnation of selfishness that the calamities it may entail upon the best friends of the combatants are not deemed worth a thought. But what will the manufacturers in the Northern States say to the entire paralysis of their industry? Cotton is to them quite as needful as it is to us. How can they be expected to put up with the entire privation of the staple, at a moment, too, when the burdens upon the tax-payer are enormously enhanced by the expenses of the war? The blockade of the Southern ports is no doubt a very efficient weapon in the hands of the Nationalists, but it has this serious disadvantage, that they cannot use it without at the same time cutting their own fingers. They would act more wisely if they stationed vessels to levy duties at the entrance of each port in the seceding States.

SOME OF THE CAVILS OF THE LONDON TIMES ANSWERED.

From the London News.

If any unconstitutional acts are hereafter called up for review in Congress, it will be for Congress to decide whether blame is imputable to anybody; and if so, to whom. It is avowed on all hands that the Constitution has not provided for such a crisis as is now to be dealt with. The Slave States did not adopt the means constitutionally provided for expressing their discontents, and obtaining any changes they desired, and they left the loyal part of the nation no choice but to defend the Republic by the best methods which offered, under due notice that the proceedings would be reviewed hereafter, and provision made for future occasions. Congress has lost no time in giving a provisional sanction to the acts of the Executive; and for anybody else to set up a demand for a pedantic adherence to constitutional instructions while the Confederates were marching to seize Washington is an impertinence which the strictest members of political society can only laugh at. It is a great evil, of course, that there should be any departure whatever from any constitutional provision; but the blame rests—not on the National Trustee to whom the safety of the Republic is confided—but on the Seceders who ignored every provision of a National Convention, and a Supreme Court, and fired on the National forts, and marched on the National Capital before the new President had any means at his disposal for encountering them.

It is not true that the President has ever talked of the "irrepressible conflict," which the *Times* follows Mr. Vallandigham in putting into his mouth, as well as Mr. Seward's. The two words are Mr. Seward's, but the rest of the phrase is not his—nor anybody's. *Mr. Seward did not say that there was, or is, or will be, an irrepressible conflict between the North and the South, but between the principles of government in a slaveholding nation and one in which the laborers are citizens.* The difference is all-important; and whatever may be the discontent with Mr. Seward on all hands, he must not be subject to the injustice of being made answerable for words which he never uttered. The coupling Mr. Lincoln with him is a mere artifice, as nobody knows better than Mr. Vallandigham.

Such are the devices by which the first serious misfortune sustained by the champions of law and freedom is made use of to discredit their representatives, and to damage their cause. In an assemblage like the American Congress there must be an obstructive member here and there who is not above recourse to such arts; but we ought to be on our guard against them, as far as a due attention to the history of the case can make us so. We must carefully keep in view how it was that the contention arose, who inflicted the first injuries, and under what circumstances Mr. Lincoln was called upon to repel them.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

From the London Times.

We are not finding fault with the Northern States for going to war. We have repeatedly admitted that the National party could not be expected to view the dismemberment of the Union without an effort to avert the loss. But, though civil war is the most frightful of all wars, the Americans plunged into it with less concern than would have been shown by any European State in adopting a diplomatic quarrel. Though the people of the South were of the same flesh and blood with the people of the North, and connected with them by a thousand links of interest and feeling, the Northerners instantly heaped every conceivable opprobium on the heads of the Southerners. A Muscovite Minister would speak more moderately of insurgent Poles than the citizens of Massachusetts spoke of the citizens of Carolina; and certainly Lord North never used such language or such threats as the New-York journals have been incessantly hurling at the "rebels" of 1861. Any suggestion of arbitration has been fiercely rejected, and even before the blood of the people was fairly up a proffered mediation was received as a deadly insult. Nothing but war, conquest and triumph, would satisfy the States whose alliance had been repudiated. The old French cry of "Fraternity or death," was interpreted to mean, "Be my brother or I will kill you," and that after the capture of Fort Sumter was the sentiment of the North. The people would listen to nothing but plans for an immediate campaign. Their statesmen seized the opportunity of establishing a "gigantic system of out-door relief" for themselves in the shape of a Protective Tariff, and, having catered in this manner for class interests, they provided for the war in the most extravagant and improvident manner. They have just proposed to raise, not by taxation, but by loan, a sum greater than the whole expenditure of this country in the most costly year of the Crimean war. Five years of such borrowing as they have now begun would saddle them, at the proposed rate of interest, with a charge greater than that of our whole national debt. Of course, a standing Army becomes an incidental necessity, and with it approaches another and more alarming apparition. Our correspondent speaks ominiously of "some coming man, whose face no one can see yet, but his footsteps are audible, and the ground shakes beneath his tread." *Perhaps before twelve months are over we may see how a military dictator will deal with universal suffrage and other popular institutions.*

If the Americans should conceive, however, that we, in forming these opinions, are attributing to them any special faults, or any peculiar incapacity for self-government, they would be greatly in error. We consider that the course of events in the Union has been perfectly natural, and that Americans have only done what Englishmen or any other people under the same conditions would have done also. What has so quickened our feelings and made our observations so acute is not so much the policy of America in itself, as the prominence which has lately been given to that policy by a certain party in this country. For the last ten years we have been told, with every circumstance of emphasis and adjuration, that American institutions were the institutions on which every friend of economy, peace and good government should fix his eyes. War was distinctly represented as the work of an interested aristocracy, anxious only for its own adaancement. We were assured that with an unrestricted suffrage, and with electoral laws under which plain working citizens could make their voices heard, the old extravagance of a class Government would rapidly disappear. Debts were contracted and wars were fought to gratify an aristocracy subsisting on the taxation of the people. America was the model of a better system. There the wisdom and moderation of citizens managing their own affairs showed itself in thrift and contentment. Such were the points kept obtrusively before us. *If the reader will refer to any speech of any Manchester orator he will find the Government of the United States extravagantly eulogized for the very qualities of which it is now proved to be utterly destitute, and the Americans exalted beyond all ohter people on account of gifts which it is plain that they never possessed.* It is this, if the Americans wish to know the truth, which points the remarks of Englishmen on their civil war and its incidents. It is not that they are any worse, or more foolish or more intemperate than was to be expected under the trials to which they have been exposed, but that they have been held up to our admiration by a certain party among us as a people in whose counsels no intemperance or folly would ever be likely to prevail. They suffer from the panegyrics of their friends. Our extreme Liberals would have shaped the course of all British legislation exclusively by the American pattern; and, owing, indeed, to the position of parties, they did actually succeed in imparting now and then a Transatlantic smack to the policy of the Government. When we look, therefore, at the operation of American institutions, we are contemplating the results of principles which it was sought to force upon ourselves. Such a lesson we cannot afford to lose. Our criticisms are suggested, not by any joy over American troubles, but by feelings of the deepest and most immediate self-interest. When we see that unlimited democracy conveys not the slightest security against the worst of wars and the most reckless extravagance, we may apply the moral at home, and congratulate ourselves that the old British Constitution has not been precipitately remodeled after a Manchester design.

THE NORTH IN WANT OF A CRY.

From the London News.

Two things especially strike the reader, the absence of that *increased* bitterness on the part of the North which had been expected as a matter of course; and the absence of anything like strong patriotic feeling on the part of the soldiers. If Fort Sumter created such a stir in the North, it was presumed that Bull Run would bring down the North on the South almost like the floods of Northern barbarians which desolated the Roman Empire. But, if anything, the reverse takes place. All who can shirk the conflict seem inclined to do so. The men of a volunteer regiment marched off, leaving their guns on the ground, the very morning of the battle, because their three months' term of service was up, and the Pennsylvanians showed the same spirit. While, as we saw yesterday, at Harper's Ferry Gen. Patterson was hampered, and, perhaps, has lost the place again, because nineteen of his volunteer regiments had determined to leave for home, their term of service having expired. *The truth is, the North has no cry worth fighting for. We almost begin to hope that a big Slavery Union will not be found stimulus enough to bring the North to a hand-to-hand conflict with the South.* What Lincoln is now fighting for, Europe certainly does not regard as worth the blood of many citizens; and it seems as if the Yankees themselves had somewhat of the same feeling. *Let the battle be to wipe out the foul stain of slavery from the flag of the Republic, and Europe would applaud—and all the North of the Union would stand forth as patriots.*

ENGLAND INTERESTED WITH THE NORTH.

Unless history is a record of misleading precedents, the *American Government will in a month be the stronger for its defeats. That it should be so must be the wish of every Englishman, for the consequences of defeat must be disastrous to human freedom.* The South in possession of Washington, and once recognised as a power, would be in the best position to realize its [illegible] conquest and spoliation. The army w[illegible] [illegible] the North, as even driven back [illegible] its soil, would overrun Mexico as easily as the [illegible] [illegible] of the country. Once masters of the [illegible], and of a great taxable population, Southern leaders might in a few years organize [illegible] Army which nothing on the American continent co[illegible] withstand, and which would speedily bring abou[illegible] new calamity—the armed interference of Europe [illegible] Central America. Such a power, while unoppo[illegible] might reopen the slave trade, and would certainly [illegible] extend the area of Slavery as to render its extinc[illegible] all but impossible. *The first barrier against a mis[illegible] so terrible to the world is the strength of the A[illegible]ican Government, and however annoying its failures, however deep our disgust at its tone, it is with that Government that the sympathies of all free men perfo[illegible] must lie.*

THE LETTERS OF MR. RUSSELL.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS OF ITS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. RUSSELL has been for some time in the United States discharging for the British public, not to say for the whole world, the same services that he did so well before in the Crimea and in India. He has everywhere had to perform his laborious duties under difficulties inconceivable to most of his readers, and little shared by writers compiling narratives at a library-table, or taking down the words of some customary informant. He has had to write in haste, in exhaustion, in [illegible], in danger, in the very turmoil of war, with [illegible] and even menace still in his ears. He has been occasionally contradicted, generally confessed to be right, and sometimes has frankly and courageously avowed himself to be mistaken or misinformed. His letters are now before the world in volumes, and, having passed through the ordeal of criticism, are part of the literature of his country. [illegible] has his liberty of speech been so furiously [illegible], and his vocation so denounced, as in the United States. A correspondence in another column will show how little support, truthful, exact and candid as he is, he is likely to receive there, even from those who might be supposed above the madness of a [illegible].

MR. RUSSELL'S INVOLUNTARY TRIBUTE TO THE STRENGTH OF THE NORTH.

From the Liverpool Post.

MR RUSSELL's last letter from Washington, from which we publish copious extracts, is very hard indeed on the Northeners, and certainly few of the particulars which excite his ire and contempt can be read by any one without similar feelings. Writing as he does, under the immediate impression of the brag and bluster which sufficiently disgust us even at second hand, it is no wonder his tone is as sturdily supercilious as a Britons can well be. It is for us at a distance, however, to judge more calmy. When Mr. RUSSELL places the two parties so evenly in the balance, we must not let him make us forget the vast disparity between their resources. In population it is 19,000,000 of free people against 4,600,000 free and 4,000,000 slaves. In wealth it is four to one; and in actual revenue as eighteen to eight. For transit there are nearly 20,000 miles of railway in the North, and only 7,000 in the South. Besides all which, the South has no ships, and if food continue plentiful there the calculations of every traveler who ever anticipated the present contingency will be upset.

But even in this letter lie arguments strongly in favor of Northern prowess. It appears certain that the Nationalists drove the Confederates a mile and a half back to their strongholds. In conversation with MCDOWELL, Mr. RUSSELL was convinced that his dispositions were excellent, and that they would have succeeded, but for the rawness of the troops, which rendered the retreat of the main body, covered by an advance of the reserve, an impracticable manœuvre. He speaks doubtfully of the fidelity of the North to its great enterprise, but there are no signs of dissaffection amongst the great body of the Northern people. He complains of apathy, but he writes "amid the rolling of drums, the braying of trumpets and bands, the noise of marching men, rolling of wagons, and general life and activity in the streets." His letters rather lighten than deepen our conviction that the North American Anglo-Saxon is at least as unready as those Anglo-Saxons who have stayed at home. Everything considered, the Americans have a world of difficulties to encounter before they can perfect themselves as soldiers, and even when they have done so, their inveterate braggadocio will rob them of the credit of true proficiency when they have gained it.

WHY THE NATIONAL TROOPS FLED AT BULL RUN.

From the London News.

We must dismiss entirely any notion that the flight from Manassas to Washington was a proof of inferiority to ourselves in mere courage. *The troops which fled had fought as gallantly as any could do under the burning sun of a long Summer's day.* They were in truth of our own blood, and we cannot afford the confession that beneath another sky we lose our British valor. Nor with the knowledge how French and Irish and Highland regiments fight, can we admit that the infusion of the Celtic element in the American race, while it may contribute something of braggadocio to their language, takes away aught of reckless daring from their deeds. Behind the *élan* of the quick-beating Celtic blood, there lies enough of Teutonic stubborness to make American soldiers equal to those of any land. Nor, in the second place, must we lay too much stress upon their rawness under arms. The rifle is far more of a national weapon in the States than it has become in England. If from the towns come some to whom its use was unfamiliar, they were mixed up with those in whose hands it had been since infancy. So, too, in regard to drill we must remember that the bulk of the forces engaged had been three months enrolled, and we must consider whether a steady military life for three months is not more than equal to a couple of years during which one or two hours per week are devoted to instruction. Eliminating then these considerations, let us look what were the real circumstances which led to the defeat of the Northern Army.

They seem to have been twofold. Firstly—*there was the independence of judgment which is characteristic of volunteer troops.* This was notably exemplified in the way in which they disbanded themselves when their three months' enrolment had expired. We cannot doubt that, had they believed there was a real and pressing need for their services, they would have remained under arms with the same alacrity with which they sprang to arms at the President's summons. But in their judgment there was no reason why they should be under arms at that particular moment, and accordingly they took a furlough. They knew that Washington was safe—they saw no particular danger to be feared from the opposing Army—and the event has proved that they were right. It seemed to them that Autumn would be time enough to drive the enemy out of Virginia, and in that opinion it appears that the Commander-in-Chief coincided with them. In the meantime they had their homes and their families to see, their harvests to gather, their hasty domestic arrangements to complete. So they departed, avowing that in a few weeks they meant to return, and thus it happened that at a critical moment a General found himself without an army. They did exactly what the Highland forces of the Pretender did before Sheriffmuir and Culloden; exactly what the Garibaldian forces did after the Volturno and before Gaeta. Being under no obligation to stay, and seeing no reason why they should stay sufficient to satisfy their judgment that their stay was necessary, they exercised their right to take leave of absence. This and no more is the explanation of their disbanding in presence of the enemy, and it can only be met by the same means which the King of Italy found it necessary to apply to the gallant Garibaldians, whose courage and whose patriotism had been put to thorough proof. It is a lesson that when volunteers are called out, it must be for a period and under conditions which shall not leave it in their power to go in when they think enough has been done.

But the causes of the flight of those troops which did remain to fight, and which did fight bravely and successfully, still remain to seek. In broad daylight, and in the tide of victory, they fell, we are told, into a panic. What first caused the panic we probably shall never learn, nor is it very material to inquire. There never was a battle yet fought in which at some moment and at some point a panic has not seized upon some of the troops engaged. But that in such circumstances it should grow and spread into a complete rout of the whole Army is the strange and startling peculiarity, and of this it happens that the cause has become tolerably clear. The officers, who, among regular troops, would to the last retain their coolness and their heads, and who, by example, would extinguish the momentary impulse of fear, were, at Bull Run, the leaders in the flight. Instead of reforming the wavering lines, they broke away under an impulse of terror. The contagion spread more rapidly among them than among the men. They knew not why they ran nor who pursued. The spectacle is disgraceful enough, yet here again we must remember that those who thus acted were men of our own blood and of probably equal courage with our own officers. But they yielded to the impulse of fear because they were in a place for which they were not qualified, and the more hopelessly yielded because, at the last moment the conviction came to themselves that they were incompetent to the situation in which they found themselves. *With but a scanty knowledge of elementary drill, with no knowledge of war or of the circumstances of war, unaccustomed to the confusion of battle, and unable to depend on the arrangements for their support or relief being carried out by those whom they knew to be as inefficient as themselves, it is no wonder that a sudden alarm threw them into a confusion from which they could not recover.*

Arrival of the Teutonia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

The *Teutonia* left Hamburg on the 11th and Southampton on the 14th inst. Her news is anticipated.

The *Teutonia* has 248 passengers.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 Ohio State 6s	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 Erie R. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 Chic., Bur. & Qu. R. 8 ₽ C. Bds.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. State 6s '90	[illegible]	2,000 Lake E. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
	do.	[illegible]	10 National Bank	[illegible]
	do. s10	42¾	15 Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Georgia State 6s.	[illegible]	50 Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
	do.	[illegible]	5 Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Caro. S. 6s. s10	53	600 N. Y. Cen. R. s60	[illegible]
	do.	54	120 do.	[illegible]
	do.	54¼	350 do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. State 6s.	41¾	250 do.	[illegible]
	do.	41½	25 Hudson Riv. R.	[illegible]
	do. s10	41½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
	do.	41¾	50 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]	50 do. s30	[illegible]
[illegible]	La. State 6s.	[illegible]	15 do.	[illegible]
	do.	[illegible]	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s30	[illegible]
	do.	[illegible]	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]
			200 Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
			50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87¾	100 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	[illegible]
1,000 Treas. 12 ₽c. Nts.	101	25 Pacific M. S. Co.	72½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42½	5 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾
14,000 do.	42¾	200 do.	73¼
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.	51	10 Hud. River R.	32½
9,000 do.	51¼	50 Harlem R. Pref.	25
10,000 N. Car. State 6s.	54½	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¼
4,000 Cal. State 7s	75½	20 Cleve. & Tol. R.	28⅛
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.	41¾	100 do.	28¼
5,000 do.	41½	150 Chic. & R. I. R. s60	40
1,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	46¾	200 do. b10	40⅜
8 Bank of Commerce	76	150 do.	40¼
		50 do. b30	40⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was lower to-day by ¼@½ ₽ cent. on the State and Railway Stocks than on Monday, while the Federal Stocks and Treasury Notes were firm, and the latter in demand, at 97½@⅝ ₽ cent. for the two-year 6 ₽ cents. The State Stocks fell off to 42½ ₽ cent. for the Tennessees; 41½@41⅝ for Missouris; 51@51½ for Virginias, and 54½ for North Carolinas. Among the Railways, New-York Central was sold down to 73¼ ₽ cent. cash, and 72½ ₽ cent. seller's option 60 days, and with this leading stock the Western Shares sympathized, and sales were made of Rock Island at 40⅜; Toledo at 28⅛, and Galena at 65; bids for Illinois Central, 64⅛ ₽ cent. The speculators against the market were decidedly in the ascendant for the greater part of the day, and, while their movements seemed unsupported by fresh news of any kind of a political or military nature, they were not unsuccessful in producing a dull market, closing in the afternoon at the decline above indicated, say as follows:

Central	73⅞	Toledo	28⅛
Missouris	41¾	Rock Island	40⅜
Tennessees	42⅜	Pacific	72½
Illinois Central	64¼	Hudson	33
Galena	65	Erie	24⅜

The following were the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	80	American Exchange	77
Mechanics'	88	Hanover	65
America	90	Metropolitan	78½
City	100	Market	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Shoe & Leather	75
National	80	Corn Exchange	72
State of New-York	75	Continental	60
Commerce	76	Commonwealth	65
Mechanics' B'kg. Asso.	75	Importers' & Traders'	78
Broadway	100	Park	86
Mercantile	100		

In the Railway Mortgages there was not much done. The following bids were made:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₽ c., '70	10
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	10
Erie firsts, '68	102½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds, '59	100½	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie seconds, extended	100½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Erie thirds, '83	85	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Erie fourths, '80	65	N. J. Cent. seconds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Galena & Chicago firsts	97
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Galena & Chic. seconds	95½
Hud. convertibles, '67	70	Chic. & R. Island firsts	90
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	60
M. Cent. s. f. 8 ₽ c. '82	97	L. Erie & W. seconds	26
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. firsts	75	Del., Lac. & West. firsts	97
N. Indiana firsts	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, S.F.	72
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₽ c.	74	C. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. bonds	92½
Illinois Cen. 7 ₽ c. '75	89½		
T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₽ c.	50		

The Exchange market for the *Persia* to-morrow closed rather dull at 107½@107⅝ for Bankers' bills and 106⅞@107¼ ₽ cent. for the various grades of Merchant bills. There is nothing new in the Money market. Discounts are 6@7 ₽ cent. and Loans, returnable on demand, 5@6 ₽ cent. The Exports of Domestic Produce this week are ahead of the same time last August, though comparing with a heavy Grain movement at that time. The following is the comparative statement of Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,248,531	$2,021,402	$2,275,158
Previously reported	41,650,344	56,572,056	81,716,273
Since January 1	$42,898,875	$58,593,458	$83,991,431

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday drew upon the fifty associated Banks of this City for their proportion of ten ₽ cent. of the $35,000,000 subscription of the 19th August to the National Loan, advising through the Sub-Treasurer that they could pay in the amount, at their own convenience, as the Money might be actually required for disbursement by Mr. CISCO. Before 2 o'clock to-day, however, every requisition of the entire fifty had been paid in, in Gold, to the aggregate sum of $3,500,000. A committee of the City Bankers, consisting of Messrs. STEVENS, TAYLOR, COE, GALLATIN and WILLIAMS, have gone to Washington to arrange other details of this negotiation. In the meantime the popular subscription to the Loan goes on, and over 100 additional subscriptions were made at the Sub-Treasury to-day, and the Money paid in, in advance of the issue of the Treasury Bonds.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$3,654,803
Payments on all accounts	655,627
Balance in all funds	6,323,632
For Customs	5,000
Treasury Notes	3,647,500

The American Bank-Note Company, we understand, are now sending the demand Treasury Notes to Washington at the rate of about $300,000 daily. They have already delivered as follows, in:

Fives, payable in New-York	$60,000
Tens, payable in New-York	360,000
Twenties, payable in New-York	320,000
Fives, payable in Boston	40,000
Tens, payable in Boston	280,000
Twenties, payable in Boston	160,000
Tens, payable in Philadelphia	160,000
Tens, payable in Cincinnati	40,000
Total	$1,420,000

The Notes payable in St. Louis will be forwarded in a few days. The 7.30 ₽ cent. interest Notes will begin to go forward next week. These are for $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with semi-annual interest coupons attached.

Coal Transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

	Week ending Aug. 24, 1861.	Season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	25,496	426,531
Pennsylvania Coal	20,460	378,097
Total tons	45,956	804,628

Same Period Last Year.

	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	11,808	274,264
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	26,077	401,541
Total tons	37,885	675,805

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, August 16th to 22d:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$35,801 14	$28,991 15
Passengers	6,536 15	5,700 12
Mails, &c.	1,250 00	1,100 00
Total	$43,587 29	$35,792 27

Decrease, $7,795 02.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the third week in August, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860	10,643	309,583	1,100,201	893
1861	45,583	432,115	1,187,404	11,039
Increase	34,940	Inc. 122,532	Inc. 87,203	Inc. 10,146

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of August, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860	383,623	4,790,606	8,742,595	76,806
1861	569,435	12,243,448	9,247,693	198,459
Increase	189,812	Inc. 7,452,842	Inc. 505,098	In. 121,653

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,676,380 bbls. flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of August, in the years indicated:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
[illegible]	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls.	216,460	383,623	569,435
Wheat, bush.	724,410	4,790,606	12,243,448
Corn, bush.	1,472,146	8,742,595	9,247,693
Barley, bush.	147,194	76,806	198,459
Oats, bush.	2,425,904	2,634,682	2,802,408
Rye, bush.	99,146	118,245	396,573

SPECIE LIST BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Edward Kough	£2500	Wm. Ibbotson	£300
Halstead, Chamberlain & Co.	1,000	Snow & Burgess	1,000
[illegible] No. 1	1,000	Nesmith & Sons	3,388
J. Freeman & Co.	300		
J. M. Brower & Co.	1,200	Total	£8,688

The Public Debt—Important Review.

From Hallet's American and European Circular.

The bringing out of a new National loan naturally suggests a retrospect of those previously negotiated; of the uniform policy pursued in reference to them by the Government, and of the confidence in which they have been held by the public.

Upon the organization of the Government, the amount of debt assumed and funded by it was $75,463,476. This amount was slightly increased by the wants incident to the new order of things, but its extinguishment was never lost sight of, and after 1806, the financial policy of Government enabled it to devote, annually, a large sum towards its reduction. In 1812 it was reduced to $45,209,738. The war which commenced that year was followed by new loans, and in 1816 the debt was swelled to $127,334,934. Upon the return of peace, notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of the country, the first step of the Government was a financial policy which looked to the speedy payment of the debt, which was totally extinguished in 1835. The embarrassments following the memorable speculations of that year, forced the Government to make some small loans, but in 1845 the debt was only $16,801,647. The expenses of the Mexican War, which soon followed, again swelled the debt to $67,560,395. The payment of this, however, was immediately commenced, a large amount of it being purchased at 22 ₽ cent. premium, out of an overflowing treasury, so that in 1857 the amount was reduced to $25,165,155. In that year the rates of duty on imported merchandise were grealy reduced, and the revenue from this source correspondingly diminished, caused in part by the commercial disasters of that year. The expenses of Government, for extraordinary emergencies, were largely increased, and the debt in March last stood at about $77,000,000; a part of this being incurred to put down the present rebellion. At its late session Congress authorized a loan to the amount of $250,000,000, the first installment of which has recently been taken by the Banks. Annexed is a statement showing the amount of the National debt for each year since the organization of the Government:

1791	$75,463,476	1809	$57,023,192
1792	77,227,924	1810	53,173,217
1793	80,352,634	2811	48,005,588
1794	78,427,405	1812	45,209,738
1795	80,747,587	1813	55,962,828
1796	83,762,172	1814	81,487,846
1797	82,064,479	1815	99,833,660
1798	79,228,529	1816	127,334,934
1799	78,408,670	1817	123,491,965
1800	82,976,294	1818	103,466,634
1801	83,938,051	1819	95,529,648
1802	80,712,632	1820	91,015,566
1803	77,054,686	1821	89,987,428
1804	86,427,121	1822	93,546,677
1805	82,312,150	1823	90,875,877
1806	75,723,271	1824	90,269,778
1807	69,218,399	1825	83,788,433
1808	65,196,318	1826	81,054,060
1827	$73,987,357	1845	$16,801,647
1828	67,475,044	1846	24,256,495
1829	58,421,414	1847	45,659,495
1830	48,565,406	1448	65,804,450
1831	39,123,192	1849	64,704,693
1832	24,322,235	1850	64,228,238
1833	7,001,699	1851	62,560,395
1834	4,760,082	1852	67,560,395
1835	37,733	1853	56,336,157
1836	37,513	1854	44,975,456
1837	1,878,224	1855	39,969,731
1838	4,857,660	1856	30,963,910
1839	11,983,738	1857	25,165,155
1840	5,125,078	1858	44,910,778
1841	6,737,398	1859	58,754,699
1842	15,028,486	1860	74,985,299
1843	26,898,953	1861	110,000,000
1844	26,143,996		

This table proves, in the most conclusive manner, that all the debts contracted by the United States, unlike those of other nations, are treated purely as commercial transactions, to be paid at an early day, and for which provisions have always been speedily made, and which at one period entirely extinguished the debt, and reduced it to merely nominal amounts at two others. As the people are the Government, they they are as anxious to be relieved from debts existing against them in a collective, as those in a private capacity. Each man feels that he personally owes a portion of them, and wishes to be discharged of the burden as soon as possible. In this country those who vote the money pay it. The conviction of this fact is coupled with every financial transaction of Government. Its uniform policy in providing for the payment of all debts, is an important element in the value of its securities. These are always subject to fluctuations, but the United States stocks have averaged prices which have realized the holders considerably less than 5 ₽ cent., as will be seen by the following statement of quotations of these stocks for the last nineteen years:

Years.	Highest quot for U. S. 6s.	Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6s.	Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6s.
1842	100	1849	113¼	1855	118¾
1843	118¾	1850	122	1856	118¾
1844	115	1851	122½	1857	118½
1845	114	1852	121	1858	115½
1846	112	1853	124	1859	112
1847	108	1854	123¼	1860	109
1848	108				

The highest average quotation for 19 years has been 116 ₽ cent. Since 1849 the quotations given are for the United States 6s, payable in 1868. The average highest quotations for these, for 11 consecutive years, have been 119. These rates would yield an interest of only 4¼ ₽ cent. If we take the average of highest and lowest quotations, for the past 11 years, for the Government 6s of 1868, the averages have not been under 116, and have not realized their holders over 4½ ₽ cent. As a rule, it may be stated that the public securities of all solvent Governments are in request at rates that yield the smallest interest of any investment, for the reason that Government represents the aggregate wealth of the people, and its failure must always be preceded by that of the individual members who compose it. The avarage rate of money for commercial transactions, both in England and the United States, is two or three ₽ cent. greater than the public securities of the two countries yield. This has been a uniform experience. It is just as probable in the future as it has been in the past, modified, of course, by extraordinary events. The loans brought out in the Mexican war sold at par, but the moment public confidence was restored they sold at 20 ₽ cent. premium. Owing to the present political troubles, the United States 6s of 1868 are selling at a rate which will yield to those holding them till their maturity 8 ₽ cent., or very near twice the rate of interest they have yielded for the past eleven years. A nation with a vitality like that of the United States is not going to be extinguished in a day, nor till, like all other great nations, it has run its course, which is not measured by any ordinary computation. In a year or so our fears will be forgotten, and as money is now far more abundant among us than at any former period, it will not be long before Government Securities will be selling at the highest rates they ever reached. The supply coming upon the market will, for a time, keep down the price, but the moment that ceases, rates will rapidly advance, no matter, within any reasonable bounds, how great a debt may be contracted. The public debt of England equals nearly $4,000,000,000. A debt of $500,000,000, or eight times less, would be, for us, nothing in comparison. The English Consols would bear no higher price were they reduced to one-half their present amount. Were the public debt of the United States $500,000,000, instead of $110,000,000, its Securities would probably bear a higher price, from the vastly greater number of parties interested and dealing in them. The Canadas, with a population of about 2,500,000, have a public debt of $65,000,000, which would be equal to a debt of $800,000,000 for the United States, which have threefold greater wealth and resources, in proportion to population. Yet, the securities of the former are selling at a premium of some 10 ₽ cent., while those of the latter are at 12 ₽ cent. discount. This fact shows the excess and unreasonableness of our fright. The debt at the formation of the Government was equal to nearly $20 ₽ head; in 1816, $15 ₽ head. A similar ratio ₽ head would give us a debt of $650,000,000 in one case and $465,000,000 in the other; yet the wealth of the country is more than three-fold greater ₽ head than in either of the periods named. At the close, in 1815, of the great Continental wars, the debt of Great Britain, including Ireland, was £860,000,000, or about $4,300,000,000, which was nearly $250 ₽ head for each man, woman and child in that country—its population, including Ireland, not much exceeding 18,000,000. The population of the United States is nearly twice that number; that of the loyal States once and a half greater, with resources vastly exceeding those of Great Britain in her eventful struggle which humbled the greatest military power and military genius the world has ever seen.

The following statement will show the debt and expenditures of the British Government; the population of the United Kingdom; the average amount of bullion held by the Bank of England, and the average price of 3 ₽ cent. consols, for each year from 1797 to 1816, inclusive. The value of the pound is estimated at $5. The yearly population is deduced from the decennial enumerations.

Years.	Amount of Debt.	Annual Expenditures.	Popul'tion.	Amount of Bullion held by the Bank.	Average price of Consols.
1797	$1,813,125,815	$203,807,680	13,278,500	$12,939,478	52⅛
1798	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,480,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
1799	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59
1800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64
1801	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1802	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1803	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1804	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1805	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1806	3,038,788,620	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1807	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1808	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1809	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1811	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1812	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1813	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1814	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1815	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1816	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

As the wars, during the period embraced, were carried on either upon the Continent, or at sea, the drain of specie out of the country compelled the bank to suspend specie payment soon after the commencement of hostilities. These were not resumed till 1823, the suspension continuing twenty-seven years.

There is a very active demand for the new loan outside the banks. There can be no doubt that the public will readily absorb the whole of it as fast as it is needed, as well as the further issues to be made. The action of the banks of the three great commercial cities, in reference to the loan, virtually consolidates their whole capital into one vast institution, by making their specie a common fund, subject to daily average in ratio to their liabilities. They are to carry the loan in ratio of their capital, and sales by any one are to be on common account. All the banks of the loyal States will, in fact, come in aid of those that are party to the negotiation, and thus the whole available capital of the country will, in effect, be wielded with one purpose,—the maintenance of government. This combination is the organ and representative of the active available capital of the country, which is thus brought in aid of the military arm of the Government. With abundance of means, men, and munitions of war, no doubts are entertained of the speedy crushing out of the rebellion.

We understand the Attorney-General of the United States has just decided that the new loan is not property which can be taxed by State or local authorities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 17,293 bbls. Flour, 732 bbls. and 25 bags Corn Meal, 118,382 bushels Wheat, 218,680 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Rye, 17,420 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 465 pkgs. Provisions, and 769 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A moderate demand prevails for Western Yellow at from 29c.@31c., the latter rate for choice, ₽ lb.

CANDLES—Are inactive at previous prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 973 bags Rio, ex *Fortitude*, at 14¼c.; and 417 bags do., in lots, at 13⅞c.@15c. ₽ lb., usual terms. Week's receipts of Rio Coffee, 18,918 bags; week's sales of do., 10,922 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 2,300 ₽ *Helen*, P. N. T.; 2,121 ₽ *Eclipse*, at 13¾c., ex ship; 473 ₽ *Sally Magee*, at 14¾c., and 516 ₽ *Union*, at 13¾c.; 3,200 ₽ *J. B. George*, and 500 ₽ *Mary*, have been taken on speculation at 13¾c.@13¾c. The cargo of Santos, ₽ *Salween*, 4,000 bags, was imported for account of a jobber, and is not included in the stock. The market closes dull, for most kinds, including Java at 19c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 13c.@15c.; and St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., ₽ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 154,630 bags, including 133,250 bags Rio and Santos, 13,310 bags Maracaibo, 4,995 bags St. Domingo, 2,250 bags Java, 600 bags Bombay, and 225 bags Laguayra.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Aug. 24, Baltimore	14,000
Aug. 24, Philadelphia	3,500
Aug. 27, New-York	133,250
Grand total	150,750

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been freely purchased, chiefly for export, at 17¾c.@18¾c. ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, and has advanced a shade, closing: Middling Uplands, at 18¾c.@18⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₽ lb. Sales 2,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 250 tons Logwood, chiefly Jamaica, at $15 ₽ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, mainly at $3 50@$3 62½ ₽ cwt. Mackerel are salable and steady, including new No. 2, at $5@$5 50, and new No. 3 at $3 50@$3 75 ₽ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are unchanged. Smoked Herring have been more sought after, at 25c. for scaled, and 15c. for No. 1 ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been quite depressed to-day. A futher advance in ocean freights, free receipts, and the eagerness of holders to realize have led to a reduction of 5c.@10c. ₽ bbl., in prices of common and medium grades, without occasioning any improvement in the demand, either from export buyers or the regular home trade. The reported sales reach 20,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 80, mainly at $4 50@$4 60, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ₽ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@ 5 65
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates. Sales 950 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and inactive, including superfine at $4 30@$4 40, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50 ₽ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited in this line; prices have not varied much.

GRAIN—Liberal arrivals and a further rise in the freight market have unfavorably influenced the Wheat trade, and prices have declined 2c.@3c. ₽ bushel, yet the export demand has not been very brisk, and the inquiry from millers has been limited. The reported sales amount to 163,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 28; Canada Club, at $1 03; White Western at $1 24@$1 28; new do. do. at $1 22½@$1 23; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 20@$1 22, the latter rate for very choice; new red Western (Winter) at $1 10½@$1 16; old red Western, at $1 15@$1 19; extra Green Bay at $1 13; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 05@$1 10½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 93c.@$1 07, the latter an extreme rate; Racine Spring at $1@$1 03; North-Western Club at 98c.@$1 02; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1; new white Kentucky at $1 31@$1 34 ₽ bushel. Corn declined 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel, under the pressure of heavy receipts and the additional advance in freights; but the announcement of a serious break in the Canal revived the confidence of holders, and the market closed with more firmness, especially for sound lots; sales 245,000 bushels, at 44c.@48c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing at 47c.@48c. for sound; 42c.@44c. for damaged do.; 48c.@51c. for Western Yellow, and 52c. for do. White, ₽ bushel. Rye is in request, at 65c.@68c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ₽ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33c. ₽ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The general tone of the market is quietness, but there has been a fair home and Eastern trade, and some improvement in the English and French demand for Flour—the receipts have been moderate for the season, checked, however, by repeated interruptions on the Erie Canal. Prices have fluctuated with supply and demand, the market closing yesterday under an increased supply quite tamely. The transactions in Wheat, for English account, influenced by more favorable weather for harvest operations in that country, have not been as active as formerly, but for France there has been a renewed demand with large operations, checked lately by a scarcity of freight room—the inquiry generally being for good and choice quality—several cargoes of the new crop Winter Red have lately been sold for export—the quality is excellent, and an improvement on that of last season. Prime White is scarce and wanted. At yesterday's Exchange the closing prices favored the buyer. Rye is in moderate supply and inactive. Indian Corn arrives freely from the West, and that portion in condition for shipment, is taken readily at quotations. The export clearances for the fortnight to 23d inst., to Great Britain and Ireland, consisted of 43,035 bbls. Flour, 522,611 bus. Wheat, 1,053,098 bus. Indian Corn; to France, 25,114 bbls. Flour, 289,723 bus. Wheat, 10,696 bus. Indian Corn; to the Continent, 2,734 bbls. Flour, 42,703 bus. Wheat, 38,244 bus. Rye."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1860.

From.	To date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.
New-York	Aug. 23, 1861	1,743,755	20,301,053	7,975,969
New-Orleans	June 14, 1861	179,427	66,767	1,464,267
Philadelphia	Aug. 15, 1861	184,245	1,556,018	703,428
Baltimore	Aug. 15, 1861	127,031	954,046	853,200
Boston	Aug. 17, 1861	117,536	13,032	14,100
Other Ports	Aug. 9, 1861	160,844	2,369,998	15,451
Total		2,512,838	25,260,914	11,026,415
To about same period, 1860		680,548	4,636,661	2,180,494
To about same period, 1859		97,743	426,649	342,013
To about same period, 1858		1,322,246	6,384,017	3,317,782

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.
From New-York, to Aug. 18, 1861	82,160	7,636,061	41,173
From other Ports, to latest dates	7,796	12,073	8,04

HAY—North River is in fair supply and very moderate, at 40c.@60c. for new, and 55c.@75c. for poor to choice old, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at steady rates. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@24c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₽ lb. Mr. TURNER, in his circular for the *Persia*, says: "The new crop is now near at hand, and in the course of the week some few bales are expected. Contracts could probably be made for October delivery at 20c.@25c. for "*first sort*" and "good first sort." Growers seldom, if ever, will contract to deliver prime. No inquiry for export of 1860, and the annexed clearances represent former engagements: To Liverpool, 200 bales, or a total for week of 200; previously reported, 12,371, giving a total export since Jan. 1 of 12,571 bales."

HIDES—Are very quiet, and prices are depressed.

IRON—Is inactive and quotations are entirely nominal.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, at $1 12½ ₽ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in slack demand at unchanged rates.

LIME—Rockland is inquired for; 70c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ₽ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28c., and 30 hhds Cuba Muscovado, at 22c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more request, especially Common, of which 2,500 bbls. have been sold since our last, at $4 75@$5, chiefly at $4 [illegible] ₽ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 50@$1 62½ ₽ gallon. The business of the week, Mr. C. J. TOWNER, in his circular for the *Persia*, reviews thus: "Crude Turpentine is unchanged, and I do not hear of any lots changing hands since my last; the last sale was at $10, although $11 and $12 has been demanded—the market closing tamely. Spirits Turpentine received a severe check on Wednesday last, by the arrival of 500 bbls. from North Carolina via Bermuda, which will doubtless be confiscated by the Government; the price had at this time reached $1 70 ₽ gallon, and with a speculative feeling running very high, the prospects were certainly encouraging that $2 a gallon would have been reached by this time. The above arrival, however, being premonitory of farther receipts from the West Indies and the British Provinces, almost at once sent the price back to $1 50, since which it has fluctuated between that figure and $1 65, the market closing tamely and very unsettled. Stock, 4,000 bbls. Common Resin also fell back, declining to $4 25, reacting again to $4 87½, and closing unsettled at $4 62½, being sustained at these prices entirely by speculation. Stock, about 20,000 bbls. In medium and fine Resins scarcely anything has been done. Tar is firm with moderate sales at $4 87½@$5."

OILS—Continue quiet at previous quotations. Crude Whale, 40c.@44c. Crude Sperm, $1 20@$1 25, and Linseed at 58c.@60c. ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 600 bbls., in lots, at $15 for Mess, and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ₽ bbl., the latter rate for extra. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 270 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₽ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales since our last 125 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₽ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₽ bbl. Butter continues in request at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ₽ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 5c.@8c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tierces, in lots, at $6 50@$7, ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has been in demand, including Fine, at $1 30@$1 60, and Ground at $1 ₽ sack.

TOBACCO—Holders ask very full prices, but buyers are not disposed to purchase freely at present. Sales, since our last, 43 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.; and 226 cases Seed Leaf, at 6½c.@11c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 28,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 450 bbls. at 16½c.@17c., chiefly at 16¾c., ₽ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Sales 12,500 lbs., at 65c.@75c. for Ochotsk and Northwest Coast, ₽ lb.

FREIGHTS—Vessels continue scarce and rates are again quoted higher: but the offerings of Breadstuffs are rather less extensive to-day. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₽ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ₽ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₽ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₽ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. @27s. 6d. ₽ ton; Oil, 35s. ₽ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₽ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₽ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₽ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ₽ lb. For Cork, a brig, with corn, in bulk, for orders, at 13c. ₽ bushel. For Havre, Wheat, (two cargoes,) in shipper's bags, at 22c.@23c. ₽ bushel.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$10.000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTgage on first-class property in Saratoga Springs. Land worth nearly the amount of the mortgage. A bonus will be paid for the money. Title unquestionable. Apply to CHARLES J. MARTIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York, or CHANCELLOR R. WALWORTH, Saratoga Springs.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital, $500,000.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.
Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SEWING WANTED.—CHILDREN'S CLOTHing and shirts, and all kinds of family sewing done in the neatest manner. Apply, or address Mrs. LOCKLAND, No. 142 [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL, REspectable private family, where there are no other boarders, accommodation for three grown persons, a gentleman, wife and son. Two bedrooms and parlor, genteelly furnished will be required. The house must be in a good neighborhood and modern in style; a fair compensation will be given and references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 33 lower Post-office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH GENtleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English private family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family, where there are but a few boarders; location very desirable. For terms, call at No. 53 Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring an agreeable home and pleasant room, can obtain the same by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East [illegible] prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED rooms may be had with board, in house No. [illegible] East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms, an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st., near the Fulton ferry; small and select family; moderate terms. References exchanged. House in a fine, elevated position; thoroughly ventilated, or warmed in season.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 3 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or sight of Wall-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on the second floor, at No. 30 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw, Hicks and Henry sts., five minutes walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTAble private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, where he can have an early breakfast; above Clinton and below Bedford avs., three or four blocks either side Fulton av. Address, stating terms, E. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board. Suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a first-class house, between 10th and 18th sts., and 5th and 6th avs., would let the second story, elegantly furnished and with every convenience, to a party of gentlemen or to a gentleman and his wife, private table if preferred; the highest reference given and required. For particulars, apply to Mr. WALDRON, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining and smoking-room, with several bedrooms on second floor, with bath, closets, and every desirable convenience; private table only. Also one or two single rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Apply at 19 5th-av.

FAMILY BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENtleman would be pleased to meet with a small, genteel family, who could give them good accommodations from Sept. 1, at about $60 per month. Reference exchanged, and early dinner for the lady preferred. Please address at once LUDLOW, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving all the particulars.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO WOULD ACcept a room in a private family, residing in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn, as an equivalent for protection at night; references required. Address, with real name, HOME, Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN and $18 for two, in a private house. A very desirable, well furnished front room (parlor) to let. Apply No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Payable in advance. If required breakfast may be given and served in the room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES ONE OR TWO large rooms, or a floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; large pantries and bath required; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address at once, Box No. 943 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place. House first-class and a limited number of boarders taken. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT 52 EAST 16TH-ST., near Irving-place. They are large, with ample closet room, and well calculated for a family or gentlemen. References given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a respectable private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, P., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, for two days. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman up town. Address, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 918, Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A family can find a really comfortable home, within twenty minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry, for the balance of the season, at the moderate price of $3 50 to $4 a week. Good furnished rooms, first-rate table, plenty of milk, nice garden, and fine play grounds for children. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

A FAMILY DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home in the country, convenient to the City, can find it with a private family at Orange, N. J. House large and surroundings every way pleasant. Two suits of rooms on the second floor. No other boarders. Terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 31, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FOR THE FALL, or Winter if desired, very excellent rooms with board, in a healthy and beautiful location at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, very near the dêpôt; good stabling. Apply at Greenburgh House.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. LAW, No. 32 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

THE FLORENCES LEAVE FOR ENGLAND in the steamer *Persia* to-day. They open in London early in September. During their absence they will visit Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, returning by way of California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, Staten Island.
By CHAS. LORD.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 16 Duane-st.
The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, Madison-square. A first rate pew, rather more than half way up the side aisle. Address Box No. 211 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAP YEAR—THE TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By way of Cincinnati we have received intelligence that a fight has taken place in the Kanawha Valley, which resulted disastrously to our arms. Particulars are wanting, but we gather from the brief dispatch that Col. TYLER's command, said to number some 3,000, located at Summersville, was on Monday morning unexpectedly surrounded by the rebels under FLOYD, and badly defeated. Particulars will probably reach us to-day.

A dispatch from Hyattstown, Md., states that heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Poolesville, and it was thought probable that a collision had occurred between Gen. STONE's advance guard and a portion of JOHNSTON's rebels. There is no certainty about it, however.

Later information from Northern Missouri indicates that the rebel leader GREEN has concluded to forego his intention to attack Athens, and that, alarmed at the threatening demonstrations of the Union troops, has turned tail, and is now in full retreat towards the South, pursued by Gen. HURLBUT, from Kirksville, and Col. MOORE, from Athens. It was expected that he would cross the Missouri River in Callaway or Boone County, unless his plans were further interfered with by the Union troops. The people of Northeast Missouri will thus be well rid of a pest.

The mutineers who were lately started from Washington *en route* to the Dry Tortugas, are announced to have reached Fortress Monroe, and have temporarily been sent to the Rip Raps, until an opportunity offers to forward them to their destination. Gen. WOOL has determined upon a course in reference to flags of truce from the rebels, which will be likely to reduce their number. One arrived from Norfolk on Monday morning, accompanying some ladies and a number of prisoners captured by privateers. It not being satisfactorily shown that the whole object of the flag of truce was comprised in this apparently peaceful errand, Gen. WOOL thought fit to retain the flag-bearer until proper inquiries could be made. The flag of truce has heretofore been a convenient cover for spies at the fortress, who have always found it convenient to bring down some ladies who wished to go North, or some prisoners whom they wished to release, whenever it was thought possible that any important movement was on foot. On Sunday last no less than seven spies were arrested at and around the fortress, and placed where their spying can do no harm.

Another person charged with having traitorous communication with the enemies of the country, was arrested in this City, yesterday morning, by direction of the Superintendent of Police. His name is SAMUEL J. ANDERSON, a Virginian, about 40 years of age, who has resided a long time in this City, where he is well known both in sporting and political circles. He is said also to have been intimately acquainted with ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, of Georgia, to whom he recently paid a visit, and was on the eve of returning South when his arrest occurred. He is now a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, and makes a welcome addition to the number in custody of Col. BURKE, for whom he occasioned much trouble last week by his activity in the matter of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, whom he sought to liberate by virtue of the famous writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge GARRISON, of Brooklyn.

An abstract of a new circular from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors and other officers of the Customs, in reference to the collection of duties, and more especially regarding the recent proclamation of the President, declaring non-intercourse, commercially or otherwise, with the rebel States, will be found in our dispatches this morning. The Secretary enjoins all employes in his Department to use increased vigilance in carrying out the requirements of the proclamation, and also of the law passed by Congress on the 13th of July, relative to the collection of duties. Returns are to be made weekly to the Department of all cases in which seizures have been made.

The privateers are becoming somewhat impudent—emboldened, no doubt, by the little apparent effort that is made to put a stop to their operations. A schooner which arrived at Boston yesterday, from a port in Maine, reports having been overhauled by a privateer *only twenty miles northeast from Cape Ann*. She was a clipper schooner of about 140 tons, named the *Freely*, from Charleston, S. C., and showing about forty men on deck.

The Eighteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, passed through this City, *en route* for Washington, yesterday. They dined at the Park Barracks, where interesting speeches were made by FRANK E. HOWE, Col. BARNES, Lieut.-Col. INGRAHAM, Major HAYES and others. The regiment left in the evening train for Washington, *via* the Harrisburgh route.

By order of Col. LEOSER, the First Fire Zouaves are to assemble on the Battery, to-day, at 10 o'clock, to proceed, it is supposed, to Bedloe's Island to encamp.

The steamship *City of Washington*, already announced as having passed Cape Race, reached this port yesterday afternoon. She brings English papers to the 15th inst., from which we make copious and interesting extracts relating to the American question. Among them will be found the third letter from Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, following and relative to the battle of Bull Run.

An accident, which shows the necessity of much care in handling explosive materials, occurred yesterday at Pittsburgh, which resulted in wounding three employes of Adams' Express Company—two of them perhaps fatally. A box of cannon-priming, directed to Gen. FREMONT at St. Louis, which was in the express car, exploded at the railroad dépôt while the car was being unloaded.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday and received the semi-monthly statement of the Comptroller, which shows a balance in the Treasury, Aug. 24, of $163,895 81. A communication was also received from the same source referring to the tax-levy for 1861, which gives $11,390,040 43 as the whole amount to be raised.

There was a dull Stock Market yesterday, and prices ½@¾ ℘ cent. down, except on National Stocks and Treasury Notes, which are steady. New-York Central 73¾; Missouris, 41¾ ℘ cent. Exchange, 107½@107¾ on London, and dull at the close.

With heavy arrivals and a further material rise in ocean freights, prices of Breadstuffs, yesterday, generally declined,—closing irregularly, as the report of a serious break in the Canal tended to revive the confidence of holders. Increased activity was discernible in the market for Cotton, which was a shade dearer. Rio Coffee was in fair demand, as were also Sugars, Tallow and the principal kinds of Fish. Common Resin and Refined Ingot Copper were more sought after, and were firmer. Spirits Turpentine, Rice, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Fruit, Oils, Candles, Foreign Liquors, Iron, Lead, Tin, Spelter, Spices, Seeds and Molasses were quiet. Tobacco, Whalebone, Hops, Logwood, Laths and Lime were in moderate request. The freight engagements were somewhat less extensive, the very high claims of ship-owners having discouraged shippers.

The Cattle Market shows an improvement of fully ½c. ℘ lb., this week, in favor of drovers. Less than 2,900 beeves were on sale at ALLERTON's, which is 1,200 less than last week. All but 300 were sold yesterday, and but few lots are expected to-day, which will leave a light supply for Wednesday buyers. Good cattle brought 8c.@8½c.—several lots averaged over 8c.

Cabinet Matters.

We do not believe the people of this country were ever more nearly unanimous on any subject, than they are in demanding that JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, should be made Secretary of War. We mention this simply as a fact, forced upon our notice by what we see and hear every day, in the City and the country, among men of all parties,—and without the slightest purpose or expectation of seeing any such event achieved. The person most interested in knowing the fact is probably the very last one who will be permitted to believe or understand it. Mr. LINCOLN's knowledge of what the people want comes to him through those by whom he is immediately surrounded,—men who have personal purposes to serve by approaching him, and whose facts are shaped by their bearing on those purposes. They tell him what they suppose he desires to hear; and as he is known to have certain favorite ideas about keeping his Cabinet unbroken, making it a unit, &c., he is not likely to be very thoroughly informed of anything which would disturb those ideas.

But from one end of the country to the other, there is a profound and universal discontent with the movements of the War Department—a discontent that takes no definite shape, fastens upon no specific acts, and is not inclined to wage any personal warfare on the present incumbent, but which plants the seeds of a profound distrust, and a heavy, hopeless, leaden discouragement in the public heart. No man who has been among the people anywhere can doubt the existence of such a feeling. They are not hopeful of victories, and are more and more depressed by the tidings of fresh disasters. They feel, without exactly knowing why, that while they are giving millions upon millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men to the Government for the service of the country, these enormous resources are not used to the best advantage—the country does not reap from them the benefits it has a right to expect—and they naturally look to the War Department as responsible for this disheartening disappointment.

We have no intention to reason either for or against this impression. We desire merely to assert its existence. It is powerful and all-pervading, and it is at this moment exerting a most depressing and damaging influence upon the general tone of the country. We do not ascribe the whole of it to absolute dissatisfaction with Mr. CAMERON. It is partly due to a profound conviction that justice and good policy both require that the loyal element in the Democratic Party, and the glorious Unionism of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, should receive the recognition and encouragement which the presence of such a man as HOLT in the Cabinet would imply. President LINCOLN probably does not realize how thoroughly and utterly all mere partizanship has died out of the popular heart in presence of that fervid, patriotic flame by which it is fired. Men think no longer of party lines and party interests. They do not thank him anywhere for partizan appointments. They deprecate and deplore everything which recognizes and perpetuates party divisions. While the country is involved in a fierce and terrible struggle for its very existence, they look upon all who rally to its flag as brethren in a common cause,—and as equally entitled to share the honors and responsibilities of the public service. This is a noble feeling, and deserves a more cordial response than it has yet received at the hands of the National Government. It proves a breadth and comprehensiveness in the popular judgment of this great contest, to which nothing in the action of the Government as yet corresponds.

Up to the present time the Administration has been conducted upon a party basis. It has received the support,—cordial, zealous and effective,—of the great body of the Democratic Party in the Northern States, and of a great number of men of all parties in the Border States of the South. Neither of these classes has been loud or importunate in demanding any share whatever in the conduct of the Government which by words and acts they support. But there are thousands and tens of thousands in the ranks of the Republican Party who know that, in national affairs as in everything else, the broadest basis is the best, and that neither justice nor good policy will sanction the neglect of elements so important to the great struggle in which the nation is now involved.

BAGS FOR COTTON.—Cotton may be never so great a King, but he is dependent on other countries for the garb in which he is presented to the nations. The staple cannot be moved a mile on its way to the markets of the world, until it is picked and ginned, and the bags in which it is pressed are the product of Russia, or of Kentucky and Missouri, no supplies of which are in the South adequate to the baling of one-fiftieth part of an ordinary crop. The desperate fight the Secessionists are going to make for Kentucky and Missouri have a direct reference to the marketing of the Cotton crop. They cannot get along without the hemp-bagging and bale rope, with which their Cotton is bagged and bound, and prepared for shipment. The recent advice of the Cotton-factors of the Southern ports to the planters, not to send their Cotton to the cities, was founded more on necessity than choice. It was "to make a virtue of necessity," and conceal from the world a weakness that the port returns would have made too manifest.

Vivid Picture of the Rebellion.

A daily paper of the City of New-York, whose subject is the great rebellion that broke out in the State of South Carolina, last Winter, and raged and spread till eleven States were swept into the vortex of revolution and anarchy, draws the following picture of some of the spectacles exhibited:

> "Such wanton outrages upon right and liberty as have been witnessed lately in our midst would have been sufficient to 'stir the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.' The wrongs that precipitated the French Revolution were innocent in comparison. Citizens cast into dungeons without public charge against them, and without hope of trial; private property confiscated at the beck of those in power; the Press humbled, threatened and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of fanaticism. What ever did LOUIS XVI. so tyrannical and dangerous? and yet he lost his head. What ever did Great Britain so unjust to provoke the indignation of her colonies? and yet she alienated them from her forever."

We know that this picture is not too highly drawn. From the day of the inauguration of the Secession movement in the South, a reign of terror of the most fearful character has prevailed in all that region. "Citizens have been cast into dungeons, without public charge against them and without hope of trial." Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, who is known to sympathize altogether with the South, was obliged to bear testimony to such outrages on personal liberty in the seceding States. In his letter written from New-Orleans, in the latter part of May, he records the following: Ten persons had been captured by the privateer *Calhoun*, found on board of the brigs *Panama*, *John Adams* and *Mermaid*. They were brought by the *Calhoun* to New-Orleans, and delivered to the Recorder, a city officer. The Recorder sent word to the Marshal that said persons were at his disposal. The Marshal refused to receive them or have anything to do with them, whereupon the Recorder gave the following decision:

> "Though *I have no authority to act in this case*, I think it is my duty as a magistrate and good citizen to take upon myself, in this critical moment, the responsibility of *keeping the prisoners in custody*, firmly believing it would not only be bad policy, but *a dangerous one*, to let them loose upon the community."

This is only one case out of numbers that have marked the progress of mob law and despotism in the South. Imprisonment, however, is the middle grade of punishment meted out to political offenders or recusants, in the seceded States. The lighter form has been expulsion to the North with scourged backs, or shaved heads, or a coating of tar and feathers; or, in some cases, with all three penalties combined. The next form was imprisonment without cause, as in the case quoted by Mr. RUSSELL. The third or highest form of punishment for differing with the Secessionists has been *murder*. Of this latter form of outrage, the victims have been numerous. Mr. RUSSELL, in the letter aforesaid, illustrates the spirit of the South when carried to this extremity by quoting the Texas correspondence of one of the New Orleans dailies. The Texan says:

> "It is surely notorious enough that no where in the South are *Abolitionists* or *other disturbers of the peace* so very unsafe as in Texas. *The lasso is so very convenient.*"

But enough on this point. Since the beginning of this wicked rebellion, life and liberty, everywhere in the South, have been at the mercy of a rabid and vengeful mob. Scourging, false imprisonment and murder have been the agencies used to suppress every free thought, every spoken word of dissent from the doings of the revolutionists.

"Private property," continues the New-York journal, whose picture of the rebellion, we have presented, is "confiscated at the beck of those in power; the Press humbled, threatened, suppressed."

All this is also true. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, led off in a State proclamation several months ago, confiscating all the debts in Georgia that were owing to citizens who upheld the Government of the United States. All the other seceding States have followed. Mr. RUSSELL, (we like to quote from authority friendly to the South,) dwells upon this phase of Southern rebellion, in his letter of last May, from which we have been quoting. He says:

> "Repudiation of debts to the North has been proclaimed and acted on. One gentleman has found it convenient to inform Major ANDERSON that he does not intend to meet certain bills which he had given the Major for some slaves. Another declares he *won't pay anybody at all*, as he has discovered it is immoral and contrary to the law of nations to do so. A third feels himself bound to obey the commands of the Governor of his State, who has ordered that debts due the North shall not be liquidated. * * GOODRICH & Co. (who have been in business in New-Orleans for fifty years) write to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, saying: We have never repudiated a debt owing by our firm. But this much we will say: Never will we pay a debt due by us to a man, or any company of men, who is a known Black Republican, and marching in battle array, &c., &c."

To still further illustrate the despotism of opinion in the South, and the danger to men and their property who had not even offended the laws of secession States, Mr. RUSSELL writes (from New-Orleans, in May) as follows:

> "Here * * * the violence of popular opinion and tyranny of the mass are as potent as in any place in the South. The great house of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., of Liverpool and New-York, *has closed its business here in consequence of the intimidation of the mob*, or, as the phrase is, of the 'citizens' who were 'excited' by seeing that *the firm had subscribed to the New-York fund*, on its sudden resurrection after Sumter had fallen."

As to the "suppression of the Press," alluded to by the New-York paper, that is a grievance of many years' standing in the South. Southern postmasters have, ever since the days of AMOS KENDALL, exercised the privilege of refusing to deliver to subscribers any Northern papers not to their liking. The circulation of any Northern paper, upholding the Union, has been prohibited, and it would cost any man his life to attempt to mail, send by express, or otherwise circulate a Union journal in any of the seceded States. BROWNLOW's paper was the last of the heroic defenders of our established Government, and it has succumbed to the remorseless despotism.

Now, what a catalogue of wrongs upon Republican Government, and human liberty, and the rights of property, is here presented! The ballot-box defied—a constitutional election annulled—the regular Government overthrown by violence—its supporters persecuted and driven into exile—the debts of the loyalists confiscated—their commerce preyed upon by privateers, and in numerous and notorious cases the friends of the old Government imprisoned without cause and murdered. The New-York paper speaks of LOUIS XVI. and Great Britain. But, we ask, did Mexico, in its worst days of anarchy—did the Barbary States in their cruellest mood of murder and robbery ever surpass the cruelty, rapine and wrong, that, in the words of the New-York paper, "we have witnessed lately in our midst."

But what of all this? Why need the NEW-YORK TIMES fall back on the columns of a cotemporary for a summary of wrongs, the result of the great rebellion? Simply this, and herein comes the wonder: The paper we have quoted from is the New-York *Daily News*, and the record of black deeds which we have given from its columns and proved, word for word, to be a true picture of rebel wrong and robbery, the *News* wrote and applied to the United States Government, under whose laws it is permitted to live. The *News* has vindicated, day after day, the infamous and bloody career of treason, since it began in South Carolina. It has whitewashed every outrage the rebels have committed, from the plundering of the Government of its arms and money to the imprisonment and murder of its supporters. And now, at last, when its sympathy with treason, piracy and murder, begins to be circumscribed in its utterance, the *News* turns around with a horrible wail, prates of Constitution, law and right, and charges upon the Government, in the language we have quoted, the very crimes it has nursed into being, and defended, when committed by the rebels.

Trade Rivalries in England.

We have just received a Blue Book from England, from which we extract a singular and interesting story. The book is a report in full of the affidavits and arguments upon a motion for a new trial in the telegraphic case of "GLASS and another versus BOSWALL." The trial was in Westminster Hall, Common Pleas, before the eminent Chief Justice ERLE and a full bench. The plaintiffs, GLASS and ELLIOT, are iron-workers, and the principal manufacturers of submarine telegraphic cable in the world. They made that of the Atlantic Company, those which cross the English Channel, the Red Sea, and in fact almost all the submarine telegraphic lines of communication which have been laid down. BOSWALL, the defendant, is the London agent of another great iron-manufacturing house, NEWALL & Co., of immense wealth, the highest both social and commercial respectability, and connected, as such manufacturers not uncommonly are at this day, with the nobility. There was jealousy and ill-feeling between these two manufacturing establishments, which seem to have been felt chiefly on the part of the NEWALLS. They alleged that their rivals had intentionally violated one of their patents; and, what was certain, and more aggravating, they were the more successful, at least in the matter of telegraphic cable manufacturing.

They, GLASS & ELLIOT, obtained the contract for laying, in 1858, the telegraphic cable between Dunwich and Zandvoort, in Holland. The distance between these two points is about 140 miles; and on the laying of the cable, when about 70 miles were submerged, suddenly, between five minutes before and five minutes after nine in the evening, one of its wires became entirely inoperative. Experiments indicated the place at which the passage of the fluid was interrupted; the cable was under-run, but it was found unbroken and unkinked. It was not until after the closest examination that it was discovered that a nail had been driven into it, between the strands of wire, and carefully broken off at the circumference. Thus the isolation of the wire was destroyed, and with it, of course, the power of transmitting the magnetic fluid.

But by whom was the nail driven? As surely as the husbandman said of the tares among the wheat, the injured parties said, "an enemy hath done this." They suffered damage amounting to between seven and eight thousand pounds sterling; but they bore it in silence, awaiting the arrival of the day when time, aided by quiet watchfulness, should unfold the designs of which they had been made the victim. They knew that no uninstructed workman was alone in fault; because only a person who understood the construction and operation of telegraphic cables could have contrived so simple and effectual a mode of destroying one. Yet the nail must have been driven in on board the vessel from which the cable was payed out; and from that vessel all persons except their own most implicitly trusted and most carefully watched workmen were rigorously excluded. The affair was mysterious. They could think of but one person or party who would have a motive thus to injure them, and they shrank from even uttering such a suspicion.

Months passed by; and it was not until June, 1859, that a rigger named CURTIS caused a letter to be written to Mr. GLASS, intimating that one of his workmen was a spy in the employ of the NEWALLS; and this proved to be true. The revelation brought about an interview between CURTIS and Mr. GLASS, when it was discovered that CURTIS had himself been in the position held by the man against whom he gave information—receiving his week's wages for his week's labor from GLASS & ELLIOT, and another week's wages for a week's spying from NEWALL & Co. Investigation in the former establishment brought to light the fact that CURTIS was employed on board the ship that laid down the Dutch cable; and, finally, as an ill secret is often as ill kept as a good one, he confessed that he was employed by the agent of NEWALL & Co. to destroy the cable in question, and shown by him how to do it, by opening the coils of the wire with his rigger's knife, and driving a tenpenny nail in. A suit was at once commenced, these points all established, and a correspondent verdict given against BOSWALL, the agent of the NEWALLS.

Thus far, this agent alone was implicated in the guilt of this abominable transaction. The NEWALLS held their heads very high, and condemned BOSWALL without hesitation, and even said that they had previously reproved him for his employment of CURTIS as a spy merely. The guilty agent also sustained this story by his own affidavit of the ignorance of his principals, to which they also swore. But by a fatuity common enough in such cases to justify the general belief that such crimes will always be discovered, when the verdict went against them, the NEWALLS moved for a new trial, and the affidavits on the motion involved the production of letters that had passed between BOSWALL and his principals, by which it appeared that, from the very beginning, the NEWALLS had been cognizant of the employment of CURTIS as a spy in the workshops and on board the vessels of their rivals.

It is needless to say that the new trial was not granted, and that these eminent, highly respectable and aristocratically connected manufacturers stand before the world as guilty not only of one of the most dishonorable of all dishonorable practices, but of a wicked conspiracy to injure their rivals, and, it can hardly be otherwise, of perjury and subornation of perjury; thus adding another to that catalogue of eminent commercial and manufacturing villains along which Brother Bull should cast his eye, before he vaunts so highly and sneers so bitterly, when it proves that there are dishonorable men in America as well as in Great Britain.

Another Defeat.

We have news, by way of Cincinnati, of a surprise and defeat of our forces in the Kanawha Valley. The statement is that Col. TYLER's command, numbering, according to the enemy, about 3,000, and encamped at Summersville, were surrounded on the morning of the 26th, by Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD's Brigade, and badly cut to pieces.

There is nothing unlikely in this report. On the 17th inst. the Richmond *Enquirer* stated that Gen. FLOYD's command was ten miles west of Lewisburgh, in Greenbriar County, only about 50 miles distant from Summersville; that Gen. FLOYD's brigade had been lately "reinforced and supplied with improved arms;" and that he would "advance against Col. TYLER in a few days."

Summersville is the county-seat of Nicholas County, the next east of Kanawha County, and is about fifty miles from Charleston, the central position of the Kanawha Valley. It is about twenty-five miles from Gauley Bridge, and up the Gauley River. Gen. COX, we suppose, is at Gauley Bridge, with part of the Army operating in the Kanawha Valley; and the defeat of TYLER does not necessarily restore that important district of Western Virginia to the Secessionists. But we fear such, in the end, will be the result. Salt is selling in Richmond and Petersburgh at $6 a sack. The Confederates must have this necessary article, and it seems that they know how to get what they want—lead in Missouri, and salt in the Kanawha.

There is good reason for believing that not Gen. FLOYD alone and his brigade have made this reëntry into the Kanawha Valley. The Baltimore *Exchange*, which is a rebel paper and likely to be accurately informed of rebel movements, announced a day or two since that Gen. LEE, who is known to have gone to Western Virginia, was in the neighborhood of Gauley River, at the head of an army of 37,000 men. If it be true that this distinguished officer of the rebels was near the Union camps, we may know it was with a force adequate to effective work. And it will be seen that the Richmond *Enquirer* cautiously speaks of Gen. FLOYD's brigade having been "reinforced." The indications are strong that Gen. LEE has moved into the Kanawha Valley with an overwhelming force; and if so, the destruction of Col. TYLER's command is but the beginning of an onset that shall sweep every vestige of the Union Army out of that part of Virginia.

With regard to Gen. ROSECRANS, he will not be allowed any time from saving himself to look after Gen. COX in the Kanawha Valley. The same authority—the Richmond papers—that predicted this advance upon Col. TYLER, declares that a general forward movement had been ordered on the part of the Confederates against the Union forces in Western Virginia; and, that Gen. LORING was to advance against Gen. ROSECRANS in front and Gen JACKSON in the rear, whereby the Union Army would be obliged to capitulate or fall back on Phillippa. A few days, a few hours even, may confirm or disprove these rebel outgivings.

A Dangerous Ally.

The *Herald* is doing its best to disorganize society at the North by stirring up mobs and riots, under pretence of serving the Government. Having taken its own first lessons of loyalty at the hands of a street mob, it regards that process as the only one by which traitors can be tutored into obedience. It invokes popular violence, accordingly, against the *Daily News*, *Journal of Commerce* and *Day Book*, and in order to relieve itself from the slightest suspicion of principle in the matter, it includes the *Tribune* in its proposed crusade.

There is a fierce intolerance of treason pervading the public mind which renders such counsel not wholly unwelcome. The community is astounded and enraged to find the allies of the Southern rebellion thus openly waging their war here in the midst of a loyal community:—and the first impulse of every man is to applaud any act, however violent, by which their base and mischievous career may be closed. But this is at best a dangerous temper,—one which considerate men should seek to mollify and moderate, and which no man but a professed incendiary, who lives on the plunder of burning houses and the wreck of ruined fortunes, will suffer himself to stimulate and encourage.

We cannot insist too strongly on the absolute necessity of branding every man who instigates a mob as an enemy of the public peace, and the worst foe of our Republican Union. We are waging a war for the preservation of the Constitution; if we succeed, our victory will be shorne of half its glory and of all its value, by a resort to measures hostile to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and at war with the existence of any government under which freemen can consent to live. If these newspapers are to be suppressed, let it be done by virtue of public law, and not by a reckless violence, lawless and irresponsible, and just as likely to be turned against the Government to-morrow as to be wielded on its behalf to-day. If their continued existence puts the Government in peril, let it be arrested; but let it be done by the law and its agents, and not by a mob, however respectable its numbers, or however just and patriotic its impulses may be.

In times of public peril, the tendencies of the public mind will always be sufficiently strong towards irregular remedies. Just in proportion as the sense of danger becomes keen, will the eager effort to ward it off become impatient of formal restraints. Law or no law, certain evils must be checked—certain dangers must be arrested. And this, of itself, constitutes the greatest danger of all, for it threatens to dig under the very basis of the temple in its zeal to save the superstructure. In the midst of wars and of revolutions, we must cling to law as our only anchor; and in dealing with such agencies as the public Press, the forms of law are of paramount importance. The *Herald* was compelled to abandon its advocacy of secession, and hoist the Union flag, by the menaces of a mob; but the triumph was scarcely worth its cost, if it is allowed to become a precedent.

Fugitive Freemen.

The exodus of patriots from East Tennessee has fairly commenced. We have already published an account of the arrival of two hundred and fourteen fugitives at Danville, Ky. They escaped from East Tennessee at night, and with their clothes barely, and, in some few cases, a trusty fire-lock; and in this sad plight took up their weary line of march, as many a poor negro slave has done before them, towards the North Star. The pitiable procession arrived at Danville, travel-stained, ragged and foot-sore; and were received by the hospitable citizens of that loyal Kentucky town, in silence and with profound emotion, but with prompt and earnest sympathy. A general contribution of food was made, and a generous dinner was soon prepared and set in the Seminary grounds for the fugitives. It was an acceptable gift, and gladly partaken of, amid the on-looking of hundreds of citizens of the surrounding country, whom the novel scene had gathered together. We can well believe the letters from Danville which say that the population of Kentucky through which the slow-moving caravan of fugitive freemen passed, had been excited to the highest pitch, and that a rage of honest resentment against the horrible despotism of JEFF. DAVIS had seized all hearts. Surely, as incendiary a movement was never made in the South as this movement of exiled patriots out of it; and we greatly mistake the signs of the times, if it does not prove the fire-brand that will light the fires of civil war, down to the borders and on the soil of the State of Tennessee.

The detachment of fugitives whose arrival at Danville is thus noticed is but the vanguard of the movement from East Tennessee. Another band, almost as numerous, was reported to be close behind this first, and their arrival at Danville was expected next day. And as the cause of their flight is ineradicable, the stream will flow on till every Union family is banished, or till the edict of inexorable tyranny shall forbid their further flight, and keep them at home to be hunted.

We have rumors of defection from their former loyalty of such men as BROWNLOW and Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, coming in tolerably well authenticated form. We hope to find the facts otherwise, but we cannot deny that these men have struggled along to this time in almost utter hopelessness. They have had reason to despair of the protection of the United States Government; for no sign or promise of relief has been held out to them, while the bloodhounds of secession, encompassing them on every side, have been gnashing their teeth upon them. If the Union men of East Tennessee had been succored in time we should have lost none of the gallant spirits whom despair has driven to surrender to treason, and at this day the men that are fleeing for their lives might have been holding the State of Tennessee steadfastly in the Union.

VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.—At the latest advices, there were a large number of vacancies in the new class, to enter on September 1, which might have been, but it is feared will not be, filled from the Western States, and exclusive of the vacancies in the Southern lists. When almost every young man of mathematical and engineering talent, in the whole North, would be only too glad to enter this institution; when there are above 400 applicants on record from one Western Congressional district alone; when the great want of the times is West Pointers for the present and the coming Army, it is indeed discouraging that Members of Congress will not do so simple a thing as to fill the vacancies at their disposal.

It is unfortunate that Congress, among other good works, did not authorize an increase of the number of cadets, instead of dropping the whole thing in a quarrel as to who should appoint. There is room in the institution for 400 men, while the corps was never over 275. As it is, the number is very small; the first class has but 29, and the second but 27 members. Congress has also failed to allow the filling of vacancies in the seceded States' lists, by loyal men, so that the whole number of cadets in the first institution in the world, will be less in time of war than in time of peace.

Again, it is of the highest importance to keep up the standard and term of scholarship. To order to officer the volunteer regiments, three classes have been graduated before the expiration of their ordinary term, and another was ordered to graduate, but the order was most properly countermanded, as the Cadets had not yet studied tactics, nor even taken up the more important branches of the course. The object of this institution should be to make *thorough* military men, such as will be fully capable of becoming staff officers in the Army, especially in the new regiments and brigades. It should be maintained, as intended, a school of the staff, rather than of mere drill-sergeants, of which it could not furnish a small fraction of the number wanted. Staff and artillery officers can be made nowhere else; drill-sergeants can be had from the discharged three-months men, by extra pay, thus securing experience, age, and knowledge of human nature, as well as science enough for that duty.

GEN. DIX AND THE CARRICK'S FORD PRISONERS.—In some remarks, a few days since, upon the sumptuous treatment in Baltimore of the rebel prisoners captured at Carrick's Ford, we expressed the conviction that the blame could in no wise be attributed to Maj.-Gen. DIX. A correspondent at Baltimore, who has the means of knowing, assures us that such was the case. The prisoners were sent from the West under a guard detailed by Gov. DEN-

[illegible], of Ohio; and the only duty of Gen. Dix in connection with them was prescribed by the War Department, and consisted in providing transportation from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe. It will always be safe to acquit this early, consistent and able combatant of treason, of any alleged sympathy with the traitors.

Now for the Telegraph.—The latest New-Orleans papers received in this City contain telegraphic advices from New-York, Baltimore and Washington, informing the rebels of the English antipathy to an American loan, and other news calculated to give "comfort to the enemy." Why not cut off the telegraph as well as the mails and expresses?

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Danger to the Union Men of East Tennessee—Satisfactory Condition of Gen. McClellan's Army—Removals from Office, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

A gentleman directly from East Tennessee, gives a deplorable account of the state of things in that loyal district of the South. Since the [illegible] of our Army at Bull Run, and the defeat in Missouri, the Confederate traitors have been emboldened to the suppression of Union sentiments among them, which they had not found time or opportunity to consider until, by the trial of their strength, they have been puffed up with the idea of their invincibility. The leaders of the Unionists are still firm, but there seems to be scarcely a ray of hope of their escape from death or exile, after the confiscation of their property, unless the Government can, within a month, send supplies of arms, ammunition and men to their aid. The terrible edict of the Governor of Tennessee for the confiscation of the property of all who adhere to the General Government, and the imprisonment or exile of the people themselves, within forty days of its date, will go into effect within twenty-eight days from this date. None will be allowed to escape the terrible ordeal, except on condition of swearing allegiance to the traitor Government; and unless aid arrives in that time it will be put in force with inexorable vigor.

The gentleman from whom this information is derived leaves an estate worth some $60,000 to be the prey of the spoilers; but rather than submit to the traitorous tyrants, he abandoned all and flies to the Government of the Union for relief from the intolerable oppression. He states that Mr. Brownlow has refused all sorts of bribes, in the shape of high offices, which were proffered to induce him to join the rebels, and that other leading loyalists have been proof against similar temptation. He entirely discredits the story of Mr. Brownlow's recreancy, and states that he had repelled the attempts to corrupt him by unqualified denunciations of the Confederates as traitors and villians.

Gen. McClellan is displaying that sort of vigor and thoroughness in reorganizing the army which never fails to inspire confidence among soldiers; and whenever he shall think proper to make another advance, he will have the immense advantage of having the cordial and enthusiastic admiration of every officer and man under his command. I have yet to see the first civilian or soldier who has a doubt of McClellan's eminent fitness for the station he holds; and the most intelligent and experienced officers regard him as far the superior in military qualities of any General in the service of the rebels. The perfect cheerfulness with which officers old enough for his father, submit to the preëminence which has been given to McClellan, attests the universal sense of his superior merits. This confidence in the commanding officer is worth more than ten thousand armed men, and taken in connection with the sagacious management of the campaign which we have reason to look for, and the ample means at his command, there remains not an apprehension that our arms will again meet with disaster and disgrace. Every day brings renewed confidence in our cause. All we hear from beyond the rebel lines goes to prove that the work of disintegration, political and military, has begun among them, and that while our Armies are becoming drilled and disciplined for, if necessary, a prolonged contest, those of the traitor conspirators are falling to pieces from the combined influences of deficient supplies and the ravages of disease. Already their mushroom Confederacy begins to totter to its fall, in consequence of the incurable defects of its Constitution, and the restless and impracticable spirit of the ambitious politicians who control its affairs. Our cause was never so strong as at the present moment, our Armies never so compact and efficient; those of the enemy never so entirely the reverse in these respects.

Several removals from office were made to-day, in consequence of the report made by Mr. Potter's Committee, and no doubt that a great number will follow within the next few days. It may be that several of those who will be reported as disloyal, and who will suffer accordingly, are punished rather as the lukewarm friends of the war than as the secret friends of treason. This, I understand, is the case with one or two of those who were to-day removed from the Interior Department. But in times like these no man should receive the patronage of the Administration who is not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He who doubts is damned, or should be. Men with consciences so tender, or with sympathies so sickly, as to doubt the essential importance of suppressing rebellion, should enjoy no public trust; and the Administration cannot trust such men without being false to the country.

Certain sycophants and hirelings about Washington who sneak about the Departments, and commend themselves to official favor by lavishing indiscriminate praise in their telegraphic reports upon all that is done, are just now endeavoring to create the impression that all who have censured the administration of the War Department, are the secret enemies of the war. These wretches no doubt expect to be rewarded, and if they fail, it will be because there is more honesty and self-respect among the victims of their nauseous praises than they imagine. The same creatures were, not six weeks ago, employed in hounding down the very officials they now bring into suspicion by their praises.

OBSERVER.

United States Passports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice appeared to-day in the New-York Times, purporting that a *certain person* was *appointed Special Agent*, and implying that all persons outward bound were required to call on that person for his passport. Such a notice is apt to mislead the public, from the fact that *no such special appointment for issuing passports* has been made by the State Department. *Every Notary* has the same right as that claimed by the reprehensible notice of to-day above referred to.

Yours truly,
J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1861.

Why?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why did the Union Defence Committee give Fernando Wood's Mozart Regiment $67,000 of the people's money—more than was given to any other regiment?

Why did the Committee spend $4,000 on the Empire City Regiment, controlled by notorious outlaws?

Why is it that generally the least efficient regiments received the most aid?

O.

TREASON IN CONNECTICUT.

The Secessionists of Fairfield County—The Peace Meeting at Stepney—The Destruction of the Bridgeport Farmer Office, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bridgeport, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

There is probably no territory of equal extent, north of Mason and Dixon's line, where so many Secessionists can be found as in the County of Fairfield. Men have been heard openly to express the wish that we might be defeated in this contest for constitutional liberty, openly to advocate a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and unblushingly to say that they would prefer to live under the Government of Jeff. Davis. Thus far they have been unmolested, and the only punishment that has been inflicted upon them is the scorn and contempt of all good, loyal, and respectable citizens. But there is a time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and that time has now arrived. Connecticut is called "the land of steady habits," and the people are naturally averse to violence of any description, no matter how great may be the provocation. But, when in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, where their institutions are such as to expect them naturally to sympathize with the Southern rebellion; when in Tennessee, where the monster treason has raised its hideous head and poisons the air with its foul breath, patriots and Union men are found, who, at the risk of life and property, are ready to stand up for the Union and defend the Constitution; it would be a disgrace to the loyal State of Connecticut to allow traitors to distil into the minds of the people their damnable sentiments, or advocate under the specious cry of "peace," measures subversive of our institutions and destructive to our nationality.

In many towns in this County secession meetings have been held and secession flags raised, but dignity has been tried to be given them by calling them peace meetings and peace flags. The antecedents and the sympathies of those who had charge of these demonstrations and made the speeches, were sufficient to prove that they were designed to breed evil, to cool patriotism and encourage dissension and disloyalty.

In this city there has been for some time a regular nest of Secessionists, calling themselves the D. B. Society, but enough is known to warrant the belief that it is a branch of the Order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Those who are known to be members of this organization are the foremost in getting up these peace demonstrations.

It was announced on Saturday that there was to be a peace meeting at Stepney, a village about 10 miles from this city. In the afternoon quite a number of Stepneyites assembled to witness the ceremony of raising a "peace flag," or, as some not inappropriately call it, "Jeff. Davis' shirt-tail." A stand was erected, and upon it were the officers of the day and the orators who were to enlighten the benighted citizens of Stepney upon the blessings of peace. Among them was the Ex-Postmaster of this city, one of the most powerful speakers in this State, (you can hear him two miles against a northeaster,) with his jovial, rubicund face and portly figure. There was a lawyer from Newtown, whose reputation for vulgarity is not excelled by any in this State, and Schnabel, of Pennsylvania, whom one would suppose from his braggardism had elevated more men to office than any other man in the country, but at the same time was blessed with so much modesty that he never asked for an office himself, and considered self-denial such a virtue as to always refuse, if one was tendered him. In order to make the occasion a solemn one, a clergyman was invited to be present to open the proceedings with prayer. Scarcely had he ejaculated Oh, Lord! before he jumped from the platform and ran. Upon looking up from the devotional attitude which they had assumed, the Ex-Postmaster, the lawyer and the Pennsylvanian saw a number of teams approaching, and in the carriages some blue coats and brass buttons. They with commendable alacrity followed the example of the servant of the Lord, and ran away too. The volunteers and Union men took down the peace flag, raised the Stars and Stripes, organized a meeting and passed strong Union resolutions. They returned to Bridgeport about sundown, and drove through many of the streets, being heartily cheered as they passed along. Presently the cry was raised, "To the *Farmer* office," and the crowd moved in that direction. In a few minutes the space around the building was a mass of human beings. The outside doors of the office were barricaded, but men who had marched up to breastworks and masked batteries of rifled cannon were not to be deterred by pine doors. Entrance was soon effected, and the work of "gutting" commenced. Presses were demolished and thrown out of the windows, forms were knocked into "pi," type scattered upon the floor, ink strewn around, bundles of paper cut up—in short, the demolition was complete. The streets around the building presented the appearance of a snow-storm in August. The time occupied in the transaction did not exceed twenty minutes. Although the crowd outside numbered thousands, there was no disturbance, save as some press or case was thrown out the window, cheers would be given; there was no fighting, but the spectators gazed quietly on. When done, three cheers were given, and the crowd dispersed after singing the "Star Spangled Banner." It was the most quiet mob ever witnessed. The junior editor escaped through the scuttle, and ran upon the roofs of the adjoining buildings until he found refuge in a boarding-house, where the landlady concealed him. He has for months been obnoxious to the community. With little education, he has attempted to instruct the community upon constitutional law, but putting such constructions upon it as to render it null and void. Without originality or talent, he had assumed to dictate to the staid old Democracy the platform of principles which they should adopt. What he lacked in talent, education and common sense, he made up in brass, and to such a degree that after stigmatizing our volunteers as hirelings, miscreants and incarnate fiends, he was the foremost to give them refreshments on their return, but his crackers and cheese did not "save his bacon." He has published the speeches of Breckinridge, Powell, and Burnett as "patriotic," and ignored those of Dickinson, Johnson, and other Union men. He has advised resistance to the Government, and done everything in his power to check the patriotic impulses of the people, and though warned and entreated to desist, he has persisted in his course, until public indignation has wiped his sheet out of existence. The *Farmer* had been in existence over fifty years, and has held a prominent position in the Connecticut Press. Its circulation, for a country paper, was very large, the weekly having nearly five thousand subscribers. It has come to an ignominious end through the dogged obstinacy of its conductors, while with its influence and circulation it could have done the Union cause incalculable good, and have strengthened itself in the respect of the community.

Everything is as quiet now as if nothing had happened, but the next secession demonstration will again arouse a feeling so intense that its promoters and originators will be sorry that they did not desist from their treasonable operations.

UNION.

THE RIOTS IN CONNECTICUT.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 26.

Last Saturday evening the telegraph brought word that the office of the Bridgeport *Farmer* had been "cleaned out" by a mob, that a "peace" flag had been taken down in Stepney, and that two or three men had been killed at New-Fairfield. In consequence of these reports our reporter proceeded to Bridgeport on Sunday, to gain such facts as possible regarding the deplorable events. As nearly as he could learn, the following is a brief outline of the proceedings at Stepney and Bridgeport.

Notice had been given in Bridgeport that a "peace" flag was to be raised at Stepney, ten miles north of that place, on Saturday afternoon, when a "peace meeting" would be addressed by Schnabel, of Pennsylvania, a well-known stump speaker in the last Presidential campaign. E. B. Goodsell, Ex-Postmaster of Bridgeport, and G. W. Belden, lawyer, of Newtown, were also advertised to speak. A large number of the citizens of Bridgeport, including many of the returned volunteers, decided to take part in the meeting, and for that purpose procured five or six large omnibusses, besides other vehicles, and proceeded to Stepney, where they found a pole with a large "white rag" floating at its top, and a platform for speaking. The crowd immediately surrounded the pole, and one of the volunteers climbed it to let loose the secession banner, that the Stars and Stripes might be run up instead. Our reporter was informed by several eye witnesses that, as the Unionist went up the pole, one "General" Curtis leveled a cocked pistol at him, and another unknown person a gun. Both these men were knocked down and their weapons taken from them. Quite a "scrimmage" followed, and seven or eight more pistols were taken from Secessionists who drew them, but not a shot was fired on either side during the affray. The "peace" flag having been hauled down, the glorious old Stars and Stripes were run up amid loud cheering. Calls were then made for the speaker, but none appearing, P. T. Barnum, Esq., mounted the platform. Pistols were again drawn by the Secessionists, and threats were made that if Mr. Barnum spoke he should be shot. He was immediately surrounded by a number of returned volunteers, who, with revolvers in hand, promised death to any one who should fire at the platform. Mr. Barnum then called for the speakers advertised, promising them in the name of the Union men a fair hearing, provided they uttered nothing treasonable. They were not forthcoming, but, in answer to some remark of Mr. Barnum's, Schnable, who was standing unmolested in the crowd, cried out "That's a lie," when he was somewhat severely kicked (so our informants stated,) and disappeared for the day.

A regular Union meeting was then organized, with Elias Howe, Jr., in the Chair, and P. T. Barnum, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and the meeting adjourned:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We claim for ourselves, in common with our loyal fellow-citizens, to hold sacred not only the liberties of our country, but the peace of our glorious old Commonwealth of Connecticut,

Resolved, That, as good citizens, and a law and order loving people, we deprecate and utterly condemn all those public exhibitions, falsely called peace meetings, but really intended as secession demonstrations, as insulting to the honor of our glorious flag, disgraceful to our country; and

Resolved, That we will discountenance all attempts of traitors, open or disguised, to repeat the said public demonstrations, and call upon all Union and liberty-loving men to place the ban of public scorn and reprobation upon all concerned therein.

Resolved, That in the present crisis of the country there are but two parties—*Loyal men and Traitors*—those who sustain the Union, the Constitution and the National Government, and those who oppose, either in open rebellion the enforcement of the laws, or aid and assist the enemies of the country by sympathizing with secession, or through falsely called peace meetings.

Resolved, That until this war is ended in the complete suppression of this wicked rebellion, we will stand by the old Stars and Stripes; and hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to defend it to the last.

The return of the Bridgeport party was much like a triumphant procession of a somewhat disorderly character, the fallen secession banner trailing in the dust behind them, and their entry into the city being greeted with loud and continued cheering. [We learn of only two persons at all seriously hurt at Stepney; we were unable to obtain their names. Both were of the tory party, and both were carried from the ground by their friends. One was struck a very heavy blow upon the head with a club by a Union man whom he was pursuing, and who retreated backward some distance before he struck; the other attacked the rear wagon of the homeward procession, when he was kicked in the face by a man in the wagon, and when last seen was apparently insensible.]

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FARMER OFFICE.

Upon the arrival home of the Bridgeport party, with the white flag as a trophy, an excited concourse of people surrounded them in front of the Sterling House, on Main-street, rending the air with shouts, and apparently ready for any desperate enterprise. Directly in front of the hotel, Wall-street runs to Water-street, and at the corner of Water and Wall streets stands the four-story brick building owned by Mrs. Ferris Hurd, and occupied (above the lower story) by Pomeroy & Morse, proprietors of the *Advertiser and Farmer* newspaper and of quite an extensive jop printing establishment. It was but a few steps, therefore, that the mob were obliged to take when voices in the crowd shouted "To the *Farmer* Office."

A body of four or five hundred persons, followed by thousands of spectators, immediately moved down the street. The affair was, apparently, a deliberate one, there being little of the hurry that would be ordinarily manifested on such an occasion. It was known that the office had been guarded for several nights and days, and, as it was supposed that armed men were at the time within the building, a vigorous resistance was anticipated. It was even believed that preparations had been made some time before for throwing a flood of hot water from the boiler, situated in the second story, upon any body of men who might assail the building, but no one was found within to resist the rioters after they had forced the doors.

Once within the walls, a scene of destruction occurred that almost passes description. The invaders, maddened by the obstinately and unnaturally disloyal and traitorous course of the doomed sheet, left nothing whole that could be disposed of. Type, job presses, ink, paper, books, all the paraphernalia of a printing establishment were thrown into the street, and two presses, too large to get through the windows were broken in pieces by aid of a large and heavy lever. The crowd even ascended to the roof, and tore off such of the signs as they could reach. The only arms found in the building were a loaded rifle and some two hundred and fifty heavy clubs, turned from shovel handles and fitted with a cord to go about the wrist. A room was found containing a number of "bunks" arranged like berths, one above the other, which contained bedding, and had evidently been recently used. The appearance of the building on Sunday morning, windowless and rifled, was dreary in the extreme.

The active riot ended on Saturday night, but the streets were thronged on Sunday by excited groups of men, and Nathan F. Morse, the junior partner in the concern, was vigorously groaned when he appeared on the street.

FIGHT AT NEW-FAIRFIELD.

On Saturday afternoon, an even more fearful riot than those at Stepney and Bridgeport was under way. It seems that a number of tories at New-Fairfield had a white flag up, which certain Union men, in Danbury, determined to take down. Some thirty or forty of them, therefore, repaired to the location of the obnoxious rag, taking an American flag with them to put in its place. They surrounded the pole for this purpose, when they were attacked by a party of tories, some two hundred strong, and a general fight ensued, the weapons being spades, axes and clubs. Being soon overpowered, though not till after a hard fight, the Union men fled, carrying away with them Andrew Knox, John Allen and Thomas Kinney, of their party, all very badly cut about the head with spades. The first blow struck was by a "peace" man, who inflicted a fearful blow upon one of the above. Of the tories two were probably fatally wounded, (one report, and apparently authenticated, states that the first one named is dead, and the other beyond recovery,) named Abraham Wildman and —— Gorham. The Union men of course returned home to Danbury, and the "peace" flag still waves.

It may be mentioned as of interest, in connection with the trouble in Fairfield Couty, that a "peace" flag was taken down in Easton on Thursday of last week, and brought into Bridgeport; and that prepartions were making in Bridgeport on Sunday, to proceed to Hatterstown (in Monroe) to-day, (Monday,) to take down another.

Our reporter was informed that a body of a hundred men was being rapidly organized in Bridgeport, to take charge of the putting down of the public display of any flag save the National ensign.

Assault upon Hon. John P. Hale.—On Saturday afternoon, upon the arrival of Hon. John P. Hale at the depôt in Dover, N. H., (the place of his residence,) a man, apparently intoxicated, to whom an acquaintance had pointed out Mr. Hale as an "Abolitionist," stepped up to Mr. Hale, and with the remark, "You are one of the men who have brought all this trouble upon us," struck him in the face, knocking off his hat. Mr. Hale, seeing the condition of the man, replied, "Get out of my way," when the drunken fellow struck him again. Mr. Hale did not return the blow, but walked quietly away. The depôt-master and others interfered to prevent any further assault. The attack did not appear to be premeditated, and the affair was over in a few minutes.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 26.*

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

The Closing Exercises of Commencement—The Orations, and Degrees Conferred.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

I have waited until the close of the Commencement exercises, in order to complete my report of them in this letter. On Tuesday, A. M., Dr. Conant, of Brooklyn, delivered the annual sermon before the Baptist Education Society of the State of New-York, in the old Chapel. Dr. Conant is one of the best Greek and German scholars in this country, and was formerly a Professor in this University. His appearance here at this time is the first in ten years, and, of course, his presence was a matter of congratulation to those who heard his very able discourse.

In the afternoon, the new Hall of Alumni and Friends, which has just been completed, and opened now for the first time, was dedicated with very impressive ceremonies to Science, Truth and God. The invocation was made by Rev. S. Dryden Phelps, D. D., of New-Haven; reading of Scriptures by Dr. Corey, of Utica; and the prayer of dedication by Rev. Wm. Dean, D. D., late of China. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Pharcellus Church, D. D., editor of the *Chronicle*, New-York. It was a very able and interesting discourse of one hour. In briefly reviewing the past history of the University, many touching allusions were made, and old associations were revived, so tender and thrilling as to start the tears in many an eye. He closed with the expression of an earnest hope that the new Hall might never be perverted from the sacred purposes to which it was now consecrated—a prayer to which the hearts of the people responded.

Around the walls were suspended the portraits of many good and learned men, whose lives and labors had been identified with the institution in years gone by. Among them was a fine full-length one of Ex-Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, who some time since was offered the Chancellorship of the University. The new building has been two years in the course of erection; and the substantial progress which has been made is very gratifying to the Alumni and Friends, as well as to all who are interested in the undoubted prosperity of this "School of the Prophets."

The address before the Alumni was delivered by Rev. Prof. Graves, of Cazenovia, on the very appropriate topic of "The Vital Forces of the Age." Living men, said he, are to deal with living ideas. The age creates new powers and truths, and thought is either a power or a condition of power. Great principles are vital forces, and Christianity stands forth as an evidence of a system by whose vital power all systems of philosophy which had ever assailed it had been overcome, and as it had in the past triumphed over all opposition, and survived all historical criticism, so it will in the future sustain its dignity and worth. The desperate struggle now being made to establish a Pro-Slavery Christianity, which shall bind oppression on man, has aroused a vital element—too forcible to be quelled—too momentous, far-reaching and glorious to admit of any compromise, or peace, save that founded in human equality, justice, and Christian Government. He once thought that brute force was conquered, but now his mind was changed. Moral suasion cannot resist cannon balls. Force must meet force; it is a Christian duty to resist cruelty. The struggle of to-day is one of great principles, which must be fought to a successful issue, for the battle is the Lord's. [Cheers.]

It is a remarkable fact that, in all the addresses to which I have listened, whenever allusion has been made to the Satanic rebellion in the South, every suggestion of vigorous, *uncompromising* measures for its utter subjugation, has met with spontaneous and universal applause. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the people assembled here. It is for the war until the permanency of our Union is established, and every rebel goes to his home or his grave.

There were twenty-two orations pronounced by the Graduating Class on Commencement day—every one of which deserved commendation for brevity, choice English—minus Latin quotations—elegance of style and forcible expression of ideas. Contrary to general expectation, there was not one upon the war, Slavery, or in glory of the Union; but the principles involved in the stupendous contest forced upon us, were pertinently vindicated in several. There were no firing o Columbiads, no senseless bombast over the flag of the free, no screaming of the American eagle.

The oration of K. Oscar Broady, of New-York, on "An Anomaly of the Age," embraced some high political sentiments in relation to the institutions of our country, as they appear in the eyes of European statesmen, and those versed in the history of nations. That the propagandists of human Slavery should commence the bloody work of destroying the only Government which has ever protected and fostered their system of bondage, is, indeed, an "anomaly" to other thinking men than Mr. Broady, who has already buckled on his sword, and as captain of a company of volunteers, is about to lay aside his diploma for a commission in the cause of human liberty. He has seen actual service in the Swedish Army, and now he abandons his intentions of following the profession of the Gospel ministry to fight for the law of universal freedom and of God. Wm. McIntyre and John Pulis, of New-York, each gave very fine orations, which must have gratified their friends present. The most marked oration of the day was by Jonathan Bastow, of Watertown, N. Y., on "Revolutions and Civilization." He described in vivid terms the difference between foreign wars and revolutions—the former of which enriched the palace, while the latter protected the cottage and elevated the mechanic. Common equality is the central principle of civilization, on the overthrow or maintenance of which, depend the destruction or salvation of Government. To secure this equal right of all has hitherto been the object of every revolution from Cromwell and Washington, down to Kossuth and Garibaldi. And though this, the first and main principle of our National declaration, has not been the avowed purpose of our present civil strife, yet it must be the final result. Liberty and despotism have been skirmishing all along the ages, and are now about to meet, face to face, in one hard, long, bloody, but final conflict. The speech was full of fire and patriotism. For popular effect it was the best of the day.

At the close of the orations the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon D. W. C. Grove, Mayor of Utica, Rev. Wm. Van Meter, and Geo. Wm. Curtiss, Esq., the popular writer of New-York City. The degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon Hon. Daniel Ullman, of New-York.

The Conference of Alumni and Friends, which is always held on the evening of commencement day, was hardly as agreeable a meeting as it has been in days gone by.

The exercises of the week closed with the orations of the graduating class in the Theological Seminary to the number of six. One of them was by Henry S. Day, B. P., of New-York, upon "Christianity, the Soul's Crucible." President Eaton addressed the class in wise, affectionate and Christian terms, and then affectingly gave to each the hand of parting.

J. E. H.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson.—Drowned, on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 16, in the Hudson, opposite the residence of his grandmother, at Riverside, Ulster County, New-York, Henry Clay Waring, only son of Charles R. Waring, of this City, in the fourteenth year of his age. He was sailing with another young man from New-York in a small boat, and in attempting to throw a line to a passing sloop, he lost his balance, fell overboard, and sank before [illegible]

[illegible]

Holloway's [illegible] and Pills.—To cure any Coughs [illegible] the Ointment into [illegible] throat and chest [illegible] the Pills at same time.

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The most bewitching little bootee for children. Something new, good and cheap. At LANDON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

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Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

Cooper.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 26, Mary Cooper, daughter of the late William Cooper, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Eldridge-st., near Grand, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Chambers.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, Matthew Chambers, aged 59 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 West 47th-st., without further invitation.

Pyle.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 26, Maria L., infant daughter of James and Ester A. Pyle, aged 1 month and 2 days.

Bissett.—On Monday evening, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, Mary Anna, eldest daughter of the late James D. Bissett, Jr.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Hewins.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, Mary Elizabeth, child of Mary C. (deceased) and William W. Hewins, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Joslin.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, Phebe Titus, wife of Dr. B. F. Joslin, aged 54 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers.

Jenkins.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, John Jenkins, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, No. 359 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Ross.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Catherine Ann Ross, widow of the late M. S. Ross, aged 52 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 208 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

McGill.—In Newburgh, Orange County, on Friday, Aug. 23, Robert McGill, the oldest exempt fireman of New-York, in the 93d year of his age.

Collins.—In New-Haven, on Saturday, Aug. 10, David C. Collins, Esq., formerly of Hartford, aged 58 years.

Alden.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, Aug. 23, Francis Henry, infant son of Henry W. and Frances E. Alden, aged 17 months and 13 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood this day, (Wednesday,) the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Carrol-park, Brooklyn.

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From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.
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There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at east, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.
MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.
Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

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OUT TO-DAY.
No. 2 of the Great National work, THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION, containing most valuable and interesting matter, viz: The Preliminary action of the Gulf States; Views of all the Governors; The Mobile Declaration of Causes; The Financial condition of the Country; Action in South Carolina in November; An Important Chapter; Views of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Monroe, Chancellor Kent, Judge Marshall, Judge Story, Webster, Clay, &c., on the Union; The Thirty-sixth Congress Proceedings, &c. This beautiful and valuable work issued in weekly numbers. Price but 10 cents each. Supplied by all newsdealers, and by mail to any address.
It is the only complete and authentic History of the Rebellion yet offered. Order only this, and do not confound it with any of the [illegible] by the scissors.
[illegible]

[illegible]
COMPLETE AND [illegible]
FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES, [illegible] AND UNMUTILATED, [illegible]
PUTNAM'S
RECORD OF THE REBELLION.
[illegible]

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
Head-quarters, No. 681 Broadway.
This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

GENTLEMEN POSSESSING MILITARY qualifications and experience, who desire to enter now the service, may obtain further information by applying at the head-quarters of the United States Rifles Regiment, No. 350 Broadway. Sufficient references are required.

GOING! GOING! BUT NOT ALL [illegible]
My ICE PITCHERS are [illegible] more than I [illegible] longer.
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing; best City reference. A smart girl wants a place as chambermaid and nurse, and nurse and seamstress, or housework. Good reference. Both will go in the country. Wages $3 to $5 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGlish woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine laces; understands making up gentlemen's shirts in the best style; good City reference. Call or address No. 53 University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to mind children; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 244 8th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 264 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands the business in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 248 7th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework; good reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY two respectable young women, sisters; the one is a first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, games, jellies, ice-creams, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., during this week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; wishes it in a first-class private family or boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give best references. Call at No. 388 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; best city reference; no objection to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen at 265 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a neat, capable young woman, with eighteen months' City reference, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes good bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; is a good laundress; is willing and obliging—neat about her person and kitchen. No objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged woman wishes a situation in the country to do the cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk, and is a first-rate butter maker; can give good reference. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, in a small private family. Apply at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster, for two days. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 219 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a German woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would take a City place, but prefers the country; good reference given. Call at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer or as cook alone in a private family; can give the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 22 West 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good reference given, and is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, work by the month or week; makes shirts, and does family sewing in style; is quick at the needle; wages $7 a month, $3 a week. Also, by a regular waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing; is willing and competent; wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a willing and obliging young woman, a situation as general housemaid or chambermaid, or chambermaid and laundress; is a nice cook; is a good laundress; makes good bread, &c.; wages low; will go to any part of the country; best City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City; wages no object. Call, for three days, at No. 403 Canal-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family; good City reference can be given if required. Call for three days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HARD-working, sober, honest young woman wishes a situation in the City; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' fine linen in style, or will take chamberwork and sewing; is fond of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable, capable servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is economizing, neat, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; has excellent reference, and will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as first-class laundress; does up linens beautifully; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or will take a situation as a competent chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, in a private family, or would do chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen at her present place. Call at No. 213 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH seamstress is desirous to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week or month to do family sewing, dress shirts, or baby-clothes, boy's clothes, or cut and baste for a sewing machine. Wages no object. Address No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, or No. 91 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent woman, as seamstress. Understands dressmaking. Would assist with children. Good reference can be had. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable American woman, a situation as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do chamberwork and make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY GIVING UP housekeeping, and having an excellent seamstress, would like to get a situation for her for the Winter; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objections to assist in chamberwork. Call on Mrs. Brown, No. 179 West 34th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., for two days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 60 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail. OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—GOOD servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 18 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. N. B.—No charge made until supplied.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can embroider and do all kinds of plain sewing neatly; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced American woman to take care of an invalid, or would take the entire charge of an infant; best of City reference can be given. Apply for three days at No. 176 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTABLE married Protestant woman wishes a situation as wet nurse; can come well recommended by her church minister; is perfectly capable of taking care of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 141 East 29th-st.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, for a small family; can give City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 435 3d av., one stairs up.

AS WAITING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable English woman, to travel to Europe, as nurse or waiting maid. The best of City reference. Call or address No. 52 Vandam-st., in the rear, for two days.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest select institute at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family, with City reference. Apply at No. 84 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

TO CARPENTERS.—WANTED, THE CARPENters of New-York and vicinity, to attend a public meeting to be held in Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1861, in regard to the present and future prospects of the business. Working men of other branches are cordially invited.

MALES.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WISHES A situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is willing and obliging, neat and proper in habits; has lived with the highest families in city and country; has the best of testimonials for ability to fill his situation to satisfaction of employer; no objection to country. Apply, or address J. C., No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., in the drug-store, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself any other way useful; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of carriages and horses; has many years of experience in this country, and can furnish the best of reference. Call or address M. H., No. 171 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MAN and his wife, without incumbrance, wishes situations; the man is a good coachman, and understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry; is an excellent washer and ironer; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; can give satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an honest, sober, steady young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and of long experience in Europe, and will be found of a civil, willing and obliging disposition; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can show the very best recommendations; would assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business perfectly well, the management of greenhouses, and the framing and forcing of fruits and vegetables; can show satisfactory recommendations. Address M. H., No. 15 John-st., at the seed store.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A MAN having a practical knowledge of his business, also of improving and laying out new places, wishes a situation; also, his wife as plain cook, washer and ironer—has a perfect knowledge of the management of a dairy; no family; best of reference; a good home more required than high wages. Address or call for GARDENER, at Mr. Therry's, No. 244 East 14th-st., until engaged.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses; can be highly recommended. Address C. W., No. 37 St. Mark's-place, in the morning, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office, in the afternoon.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A RESPECTable young man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and a good groom and steady driver. Can give the best of City references. No objection to the country. Address M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS TRAVELING ATTENDANT.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, a situation as attendant to a gentleman traveling; has a good education, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations. Address HENRY CAPPER, No. 10 East 17th st., New-York.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as porter in a store or hotel; is a good penman and capable of keeping accounts if required; has good City references, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SCOTCHMAN (A CARpenter) would like to procure a situation to take care of a gentleman's place in the country, and do any of the improvements required for the Winter; can produce the best of reference. Apply by letter or otherwise at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family and as companion to an invalid lady; must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give the best of references as to character and competency. Address Box No. 3,163 Post-office, giving references.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT German or Swiss woman as seamstress and to assist in the nursery or general housework. Apply, with references, to Mrs. WINTER, No. 15 10th-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, ONE stewardess, one housekeeper, four chambermaids for a hotel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, }
No. 15 Centre-st. }

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Best work at lowest prices.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 45 Murray-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Special Sale of
RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS, &c.,
All new and desirable goods, of recent importation, and worthy the attention of the trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
The above sale is unavoidably postponed until TO-MORROW, Aug. 29, at the same hour and place, at which time descriptive catalogues may be obtained. No. 141 Broadway.

H. G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF china, glass and earthenware. H. G. EVANS will sell on WEDNESDAY, September 28, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of C. C. LEIGH, contained in store No. 183 Spring-st., by order of W. Taylor, Assignee.
N. B.—The store fixtures from No. 563 Broadway will be sold at 2 o'clock; they can be seen at No. 555 Broadway, second loft.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, at 7 o'clock, Private Library of valuable English and American books in various departments, mostly in fine and substantial bindings, including a variety of expensively illustrated works, &c. For particulars, see catalogue, and the books at the salesrooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, a stock of the best cabinet maker's work in the City, consisting largely of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and office furniture. Catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising a large variety of Fall goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-WIDTH, THREE-STORY freestone house, high-stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place; the neighborhood is one of the best in the City; the house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office.

TO LET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTEEL PARTIES OF LIMITED INCOME.—A two-story and basement cottage house to let, at South Bergen; a very pleasant location, near the horse railroad from Jersey City Ferry. The parties must be a gentleman and wife, without children, a practical Christian woman, and willing to board a widower and his two children, 8 and 9 years of age. Rent of house, $250 a year. Address, with full name, BERGEN, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BElow 14th-st., within two short blocks of Broadway, and in an eligible neighborhood. The house has the modern improvements—is in complete order, and now occupied by the owner. If desired, the house would be let partly furnished, and the rent taken in board by the occupants—owner, wife and son. Address Box No. 3,874 Post-office.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE, (FOURTEEN ROOMS,) on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, thirty minutes from New-York; handsomely furnished; has all the modern improvements, large stable and carriage-house; can be leased at a nominal sum from November till May; privilege of one or two years after; the furniture will be leased or sold at a great sacrifice. Address STATEN ISLAND, Box No. 3051, P. O.

TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements, having been built for the owner's own use. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, MODERN BUILT dwelling house on 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the north side, about the middle of the block, at low rent. Possession Sept. 1. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, No. 151 East 32d-st., or of the owner, Miss BERNHARD, No. 207 West 48th-st.

CHEAP HOUSES AND STORES IN BROOKLYN.—Three new stores, fifty feet deep, corner of Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st. Also, several genteel houses and halves of houses, at rents from $90 to $350. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 242 GREENWICH-st., northwest corner of Robinson-st., occupied for many years as a hat store. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st, near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RIDE OF New-York, a country residence, with from 2 to 4 acres of land, well cultivated, with fruit and shade trees; the house must be in good order, barns, &c., complete; a residence in Orange, N. J., preferred; cash will be paid. Apply at Room No. 19, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FARM OR country residence; must be near salt water, and convenient to get to and from the City. Answers will please give a description of place, location and price. If suited, wish privilege to buy the same. Address C. H. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OR small three-story furnished house in the upper part of the City, until the 1st day of May next. Address, stating location, description of house, furniture and price, S. H. HAMPTON, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of four persons; must be in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn; a two-story or small three-story house preferred; reference undoubted. Address, giving location, terms, description of house, &c., A. J. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family, a moderate sized high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, from this time until the 1st of May. The rent must be very low. Address, stating terms, X. Y., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A SMALL family, where the rent will be taken in board; good care taken of the furniture and premises; references given. Address C. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—One of 125 acres, at Oyster Bay, L. I.; one of 200 acres, one of 45 acres, and one of 55 acres, in Rockland County, N. Y., and 133 acres in Ulster County, N. Y. Also, a number of other country residences and farms. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM, MIDDLE LONG Island, to exchange for stock in trade, or property near the City; two dwellings and store on farm. See map and engraving. THORN, No. 45 Robinson-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 509 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING. Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to Music. Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISS WRIGHT WILL REOPEN HER Day School, for a limited number of young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16. No. 47 East 23d-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

INSTRUCTIO N.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, is specially adapted to those who wish to study economy; to excel as arithmeticians, as elocutionists, writers or public speakers; in speaking French; in practical science; in music; or who appreciate that accuracy of scholarship attained by short lessons and thorough drilling, in contradistinction to long lessons and consequent superficiality.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADIson-av., reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, *vice* DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of Rutger's Institute. There is a Primary Department.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TO BOARDING SCHOOLS, HOTELS, &c.—The advertiser, who is accustomed to the business, will take the entire charge and responsibility of a laundry, in either City or country. Satisfactory references given. Address E. G., No. 42 East 29th-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience in teaching,—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.,—and who has been connected a year with Mount Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' seminary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address, A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of English branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in some established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution; references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 191 New-York *Times* Office.

TO SCHOOLS.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO has had several years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of an engagement, which might become permanent if satisfaction is given. He has a sister-in-law, who is capable of acting as assistant if desired. Address INSTRUCTOR, care of B. Lockwood, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA B. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first Institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., *Times* Office. Box No. 104.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN, WHO has been teaching for several years, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in the high schools, wishes a situation as teacher; best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHERS.—SCHOOLS, PUBLIC OR PRIvate, in the City or in the country, wanting a teacher; parents or persons wishing a tutor at their house, or at the tutor's room, may address, for particulars and interview, EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A SPANISH YOUNG LADY desires a situation, in a family, to teach her own language; would receive board as an equivalent for her services. References exchanged. Address SPANISH TEACHER, Station D.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for her board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address A. H., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THORoughly competent gentleman to teach the English branches in an institute of this City. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., at No. 191 East 15th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.
100 BLACK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS, so much the fashion in Paris now, will be offered for sale this day, at cost.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
(Late Gray & Co.)

GREAT NOVELTY FOR THE SEASON.
SILK POPLINS, new designs (dernier gout Parisien,) just received.
Offered for sale at 75 CENTS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.
(late Gray & Co.)

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

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completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.: Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 30 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MACDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 38 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, in strictly honorable confidence, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. [illegible] Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he will be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines, can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible] BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

[illegible] proposals, [illegible] "Proposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, [illegible] day of [illegible] next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] of said beef and pork must be delivered at [illegible] the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st [illegible], and the remaining half by the 1st day [illegible] deliveries should be required [illegible] Bureau [illegible]. Payment to be made [illegible].

[illegible] separately and distinctly [illegible] for the beef and for the pork, [illegible] of the places of delivery, covering all expenses [illegible].

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered [illegible] day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of [illegible], 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred [illegible] net weight each. The legs and leg rands of the [illegible], and the shins and shoulder clods, the [illegible] of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, [illegible] least twelve pounds from the neck and [illegible] fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. [illegible] and 5, on the drawing or delineation [illegible] and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly [illegible] from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be [illegible] *instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be [illegible] with a saw and knife, to give the meat a [illegible] appearance, in pieces of not less [illegible] nor more than twelve pounds each.*

[illegible] must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened [illegible] the 1st day of December, 1861, [illegible], 1862, and weighing not less [illegible], excluding the heads, joles, [illegible] hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and [illegible], and must be cut with a *saw and knife,* [illegible] weighing not less than six pounds, nor more [illegible] pounds each.

[illegible] beef and pork must be salted with at least one [illegible] of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West [illegible] salt, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef [illegible] five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each [illegible] exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water [illegible] as salt can make it, and must be perfectly [illegible] clear.

[illegible] barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of [illegible], and no excess of weight in either article will [illegible].

[illegible] must be entirely new, and be made of the [illegible] of white-oak staves and headings; [illegible] not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, [illegible] headings not less than three-fourths of an inch [illegible] must be three-fourths hooped over, including [illegible] hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, [illegible] must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one [illegible] and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of [illegible] one-eighth inch in width on each chime, and each [illegible] of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must [illegible] internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the [illegible] must be well painted with red lead.

[illegible] barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with [illegible] contractor's name and the year when packed, and [illegible]; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave [illegible] letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by [illegible] of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting [illegible] of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by [illegible] "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will [illegible] by the respective commanding officers; but [illegible] for such inspections must be paid by the [illegible] contractors, who must likewise have the barrels [illegible] good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the [illegible] of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, [illegible], and at their own expense.

[illegible] or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-[illegible] the estimated amount of the contract will be required, [illegible] twenty per centum in addition will be withheld [illegible] the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral [illegible] for the due and faithful performance of the [illegible] contracts, which will on no account be paid [illegible] the contracts are complied with in all respects; and [illegible] forfeited to the United States in the event of failures [illegible] complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to [illegible] all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of [illegible] quality and at the time and places above provided, [illegible] contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as [illegible] damages, a sum of money equal to twice the [illegible] of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual [illegible] delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be [illegible] from time to time as they accrue. Payment will [illegible] by the United States at the periods above specified [illegible] the twenty per centum to be withheld until [illegible] of the contract, as before stated) after the [illegible] beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, [illegible] bills for the same shall have been presented to the [illegible] agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to [illegible] terms of the contract.

[illegible] pieces of beef to be excluded will be particularly [illegible] in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application [illegible].

[illegible] whose proposals shall be accepted (and none [illegible]) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable [illegible] contract will be transmitted to them for execution, [illegible] contract must be returned to the Bureau within [illegible] days, exclusive of the time required for the regular [illegible] of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of [illegible] acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification [illegible], within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and [illegible] will be made and accepted in conformity with this [illegible] understanding.

[illegible] offer made must be accompanied (as directed in [illegible] section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or [illegible] responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid [illegible] accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

The guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are [illegible] to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the Mansion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels:

3 Diamond Stars.
3 Brooch, large Emerald set round with Diamonds.
2 Drop Diamond Earings.
1 [illegible] and Diamond Ring, (1 large Emerald and 2 Diamonds.

BRACELETS.

Pearl Serpent Bracelet.
Flat Enameled Gold Bracelet.
Turquoise Bracelet.
Pearl and Turquoise Bracelet, set in Gold, with Medallion in centre.
Gold Bracelet, with Garnets.
Imitation Bracelet.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or a proportionate sum for such quantity as may be recovered.

Apply to Captain JOE DOWLING,
Sixth Precinct Station,
No. 11 Franklin-st.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,894.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 21,[illegible], dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to BIGGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY NIGHT LAST, A POCKET-BOOK, containing memorandums, &c., and a couple of Dyer's tickets, a ticket with number of grave in Greenwood, postage-stamps, &c., in a Greenwood car or Fulton Ferry-boat, or 6th-av. car. A suitable reward will be given, or the finder may retain the pocket-book, on returning the memorandum to W. H. MORRIS, No. 41 [illegible]-row.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH A GOLD [illegible] bracelet and six shillings in it, it is thought near Williamsburgh Ferry, or on the boat. The finder will receive [illegible] and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with the Williamsburgh Ferry Master, foot of Grand-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE conviction of the person who maliciously broke [illegible] windows of house No. 142 West 40th-st., on the [illegible] of the 6th of August.

FOUND.—THE GENTLEMAN WHO LEFT A [illegible] of cigars in a Broadway stage on Monday can obtain them by calling at No. 71 Liberty-st., and paying for this advertisement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING THE NECESSARY tools in a well lighted shop, with power and room unlimited, for the manufacture of Firearms or parts of them, wishes to make a contract with some leading house, or to meet with a party with some capital to solicit an order from the United States Government or from the State of New-York. Address V. BEAUMONT, No. 277 Hester-st., corner of Mott.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best stands in the City of Brooklyn; has been established three years, is splendidly fitted up, well stocked, and doing a first-class and profitable business; will be sold low for cash, or part cash and balance in Treasury Notes or other good security. Apply at No. 314 Fulton-av.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a legitimate brokerage business, fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year even in these times. Association and location the very best. BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. [illegible] and circulars sent by request.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, [illegible],
WASHINGTON, Aug. [illegible], 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. [illegible], 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches, [illegible] armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, [illegible] each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the proposed gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorise such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew E. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY,—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., on Court-st., Brooklyn,
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A MILL, nearly new, for grinding Sombrero and other guano. The machinery is of the most approved style used for this purpose, and built in the most substantial manner, with every requisite facility for carrying on the business for which it was constructed. Can be seen and further information obtained by applying on the premises, corner of Imlay and William sts., Brooklyn.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage .... [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage .... [illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage .... [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage .... [illegible]

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEAFLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95 @ $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35 @ $50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,

armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Second Cabin to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Second Cabin to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily,* for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily,* for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily,* for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF forming the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. Is young, of a modest disposition, and a member of a very respectable family. He would wish the young lady to be prepossessing in appearance, and disposed to make a home comfortable and happy for her husband. Money no object, as the gentleman is in receipt of a moderate income. Any young lady wishing to form the acquaintance of a young gentleman as above will address STANLEY, New No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1861.
GRAND [illegible].
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
[illegible] EVENING AT [illegible]

[illegible] which will be produced the [illegible] or the [illegible] interest [illegible] a powerful [illegible] PUNISHMENT OF [illegible] CHAMBERS [illegible] which is [illegible] the [illegible] the price of admission [illegible], in addition to all this, [illegible] extra charge.

THE LIVING
[illegible] OR RIVER [illegible]
FROM THE RIVER N[illegible]

The most extraordinary [illegible] THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE [illegible] which is so graphically described in the [illegible] AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL, living under the water or out of it; will [illegible] water, WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER under water, and may be seen at the Museum [illegible] ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND [illegible] as if frolicking in his native stream. He is accompanied by SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER, who is himself a curiosity, [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at [illegible] now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the [illegible] A LIVING SHARK, beside a great variety of other living Fish. [illegible] WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, [illegible] SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR, [illegible] STER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c. &c. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, [illegible] cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Triumphant success of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has been pronounced by
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC,
THE
GREATEST LIVING COMEDIAN.

The management has pleasure in announcing the appearance on THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST [illegible] in two comic characters, as Dimple in Buckstone's [illegible] ing comedy of

LEAP YEAR.

and as
TODDLES,
TODDLES.

That exquisite artiste, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, [illegible] Chanfrau, Mrs. Thayer, Messrs. Barton Hill, [illegible] ker, Hinde, Wall, Marlowe, will appear.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near [illegible].
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.
Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the [illegible]
Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World.
CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTERLEON, and
GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen [illegible] tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choosing. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, WORTH $300. Large round corners, rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all the modern improvements, very little used. T. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REMOVED to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $[illegible] and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

CHURCH CHOIR.—AN EXCELLENT SOPRANO, alto and tenor singer, of several years' experience, desire an engagement, either together or seperate, in some church in this City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH WEBSTER and THOMAS A. R. WEBSTER, against A. W. MASTERS, John Doe and Richard Roe, owners of the British schooner *Sea Breeze.*—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 14th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint above named was filed in said County Clerk's office on the 27th of August, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
a28-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against [illegible] WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 39 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bannem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1861.

ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
jy3-law6mW* Administratrix.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER.—For sale in kegs of 5 gallons each for family use, at my vaults, No. 86 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway. [illegible]

GOING TO THE WARS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

DINNER AT THE PARK BARRACKS—SPEECHES OF COL. BARNES AND OTHERS—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

The Eighteenth Regiment of Massachusetts, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City, yesterday morning, *en route* for Washington. The regiment was expected at 7 A. M., but owing to the delay in embarkation did not arrive until 1½ P. M. They came on the steamer *Commodore*, of the Stonington line. They left their camp at Reedville, near Dedham, Mass., on Monday afternoon, and were welcomed on their arrival at the foot of Cortlandt-street by a large deputation of sons of Massachusetts, headed by FRANK E. HOWE, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Massachusetts. The corps at present numbers 870 men, but will be recruited to 1,040 within a few weeks. They are uniformed in the Conventional blue and gray of Massachusetts, armed with Springfield muskets of 1842, and fully equipped. They have camp equipage, company wagons and ambulances, and 60 horses, a band of 25 pieces enlisted for the war, 25,000 rounds of ball cartridges, and 25,000 rounds of buckshot, and, in fact, all the paraphernalia of war ready to fit them for immediate service in the field.

Of the officers, many are specially qualified for their positions. Col. BARNES is distinguished for having been in the same class with JEFF. DAVIS at West Point, graduating A 1, when JEFF. was No. 27, in a class of 31. Lieut.-Col. INGRAHAM was in the Massachusetts Fourth, stationed at Fort Monroe. Major HAYES is a graduate of Harvard College, and quite popular. Adjutant HODGES was an officer of the Massachusetts Fifth, and distinguished himself at Bull Run, saving the life of Col. LAWRENCE. Surgeon SMITH was educated in Paris, and was connected with Major COBB's battery. Other officers of the regiment have seen active service, so that, on the whole, the corps is one of the best yet turned out from the old Bay State. Most of the men are farmers and mechanics, of moderate means, excellent health, and unwavering devotion to the cause of the Union. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel—James Barnes, of Springfield.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Timothy Ingraham, of New-Bedford.
Major—Joseph Hayes, of Boston.
Adjutant—L. Hodges.
Surgeon—D. P. Smith, of Springfield.
Assistant-Surgeon—Orlando Brown, of Wrentham.
Company A, from Norton, Captain H. F. H. Miller.
Company B, from Taunton, Captain George Ruby; 1st Lieutenant, C. M. Wheaton; 2d Lieutenant, James Ruby.
Company C, from Bridgewater, Captain W. S. Huntington.
Company D, from Middleborough, Captain Stephen Thomas; 1st Lieutenant, Woodbridge Howes; 2d Lieutenant, Chas. F. Edson.
Company E, from Duxbury, Captain Charles H. Gardiner; 1st Lieutenant, Libeus Harris; 2d Lieutenant, Hiram Cox.
Company F, from Dedham, Captain Henry Onion; 1st Lieutenant, Chas. W. Carroll; 2d Lieutenant, Fisher A. Baker.
Company G, from Hanover, Captain Loammi B. Sylvester; 1st Lieutenant, J. A. Sparrell; 2d Lieutenant, Allen Blackman.
Company H, from Fall River, Captain Daniel Moriarty; 1st Lieutenant, Patrick Desmond; 2d Lieutenant, Alfred J. Burney.
Company I, from Wrentham, Captain Frederick D. Forrest; 1st Lieutenant, William Nason; 2d Lieutenant, Samuel Bugbee.
Company K, from Boston, Captain T. I. Bradlee; 1st Lieutenant, W. H. Wilson; 2d Lieutenant, W. H. Le Cain.

After some delay, occasioned by Col. BARNES' determination to have everything done in the strictest military order, the regiment took up the line of march about 2½ o'clock, and proceeded through Cortlandt-street, Broadway and the Park, to the Park Barracks. Not a little impatience was manifested by the civilians at the apparent slowness of Col. BARNES in getting the men into position within the Barracks. The result, however, showed the Colonel's forethought, as the men were almost entirely quartered in the shade, and when dinner was ready no time was lost in marching the men immediately to the tables. In other cases, where ranks have been broken, much time has been lost in getting the men together.

After Col. BARNES had seen his men all comfortably cared for, he proceeded with his officers to participate in a soldier's collation, provided at the instance of Mr. HOWE for the officers, by the efficient contractors of the barracks, Messrs. BAKER, WRIGHT & Co., who, by the way, succeeded in appeasing even the appetites of a regiment that had been minus a breakfast.

After full justice had been done to the viands by the officers, Mr. HOWE, in a neat speech, proposed the health of the Colonel, alluding to the patriotism of Massachusetts, the great personal sacrifices of Col. BARNES, the efficiency of the regiment, and the justice of the cause.

SPEECH OF COL. BARNES.

Col. BARNES responded in terms of heartfelt emotion. He desired to express, through Mr. HOWE, the heartfelt thanks of the regiment, not for this cordial greeting, not for ordinary preparation and this hospitable reception,—for those could be found anywhere. They could find the meat, the potatoes, and even the champagne, but nowhere else could have been found that hearty greeting and sympathetic welcome that had been extended on this occasion. [Applause.] He confessed that the sentiments of his heart had been touched in a tender point. He felt proud that he was connected with these sons of Massachusetts. There had been a chord of his heart touched that, he hoped, would be heard and felt as long as they were absent. He felt that he was at home here, though he had left the soil of Massachusetts. He trusted that when they went further South they would still feel at home, and proud that they were standing upon their own soil, [applause,] even though they should tread the Southern portion of the Union. [Applause.] They went not to invade the territory of the South, ["Good,"] not to inflict any pains upon her sons, but they went, feeling that Southerners were their brothers—that Massachusetts and Virginia sprang from a common mother; but they trusted that however intimate those relations might have been, the sons of Massachusetts would not falter; that they would forever defend the principles that made Massachusetts one of these States. They desired, when entering into the service of Massachusetts, no partisan service—but the service of the United States. [Applause and cries of "Good."] When they left Massachusetts they shook off their peculiar character as Massachusetts' sons, and came into the exercise and enforcement of those principles that made them sons of a common country. They were determined, so far as they were concerned, to fight for the interests of a common country. They would defend her cause as they would defend their native soil. [Applause.] They would defend the soil of Virginia in the same way. [Applause.] They only wished to give to the citizens of Virginia the same freedom of opinion and expression as they had themselves at home. [Applause.] If there were any men in the ranks who did not share those sentiments, they were not of his command. [Applause.] For himself, he had resumed the profession which he supposed he had abandoned, for the more simple, though no more honorable, arts of peace. He had fancied that his military training would never be called into use except to repel a foreign foe. Little did he dream that he should be called upon to do battle against domestic enemies. Little did he think that his services would be called into use to repel the rebellious assaults of his schoolfellows upon the Government whose bounty educated both. Little did he suppose that his hand would be raised against his brother. He spoke with some feeling in this matter, because he made some sacrifices that his younger companions in arms did not make. Many who were now engaged in hostility to the Government were his personal and private friends. He had trod with them the Academic halls, and with them prepared to resist the foe from abroad, little thinking of the foe that was to be repelled at home. Little did he imagine that that learning obtained from the munificence of a common country, was to be turned to overthrow the very Government itself. But, he shrunk not from his duty. He appreciated the solemnity of the cause, but he refrained not to raise the hand of chastisement even against his brother in defence of the laws and the Constitution. [Applause.] He trusted that his young friends entertained just these feelings. He trusted that all would be prepared to sacrifice even friendships, family ties—all on the altar of their country. [Applause.] But sacrifices must be made in a time like this, and he had offered his friendship and himself upon the altar of his country. Even at the sacrifice of life, they were determined to uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws. [Applause.]

Mr. EMERSON next gave the health of Lieut.-Col. INGRAHAM, which was drunk with applause.

Lieut.-Col. INGRAHAM responded briefly, acknowledging the compliment.

GEORGE WARD, Esq., agent of BARING & BROTHERS, next proposed the health of Major HAYES, which was also appropriately received and acknowledged by Major HAYES.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH wound up the proceedings in a characteristic speech, eliciting the approving cheer and the encouraging clap from all present.

The regiment left in the evening train for Washington, over the New-Jersey Central and Harrisburgh route, without change of cars.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHASSEURS.

This regiment, which has been encamped for the last ten days at Willett's Point, broke camp yesterday, and proceeded in the steamer [illegible] to this City, landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, shortly after 5 o'clock P. M., the men were marched to Broadway, down which thoroughfare they paraded to Pier No. 1 North River, where the boat was again taken to convey them to Camden, where the cars would be taken for Washington, *via* Philadelphia.

Col. COCHRANE deserves great credit for the appearance of his men, all of whom will compare favorably with any that have yet left the City. The men are all armed and equipped, and, owing to the exertions of Lieut.-Col. SHALER, excellently drilled, and so will at once be enabled to take the field. Along the whole line of march the men elicited loud encomiums by their martial bearing, and will no doubt when in active service give a good account of themselves. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—John Cochrane.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Alexander Shaler.
Major—Wm. H. Riblet.
Adjutant—F. A. Seaver.
Quartermaster—G. W. Ford.
Surgeon—J. B. Petherbridge.
Assistant Surgeon—W. O. McDonald.
Hospital Surgeon—Evert C. Bedford.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captains—T. W. Parmlee, W. F. Blank, William Gurney, W. B. Halsted, H. D. Laflin, Geo. Ely, J. S. Walker, David Miller, F. A. Seaver, and —— Philipoteaux.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Recruiting offices connected with this popular regiment are being opened in various parts of the City. Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will take the position of Colonel. Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, who has accepted the position of Captain in the regular Army, will be detailed to act as Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment, when reorganized, will be a volunteer regiment, not a militia, but will be known as the Sixty-ninth.

A CORPS D'ARMEE TO BE ESTABLISHED ON STATEN ISLAND.

A camp is about being formed on Staten Island, for the purpose of concentrating a number of regiments there, and to instruct both men and officers in brigade movements. This camp will not clash, as some suppose, in any way with the camp of instruction at Scarsdale. Gen. SHERMAN will be in command at Staten Island.

THE FLUSHING ARTILLERY MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE.

Agreeably to a very general notice, a meeting was held, on Monday evening, at MATHER's hotel, Flushing, to raise means to provide temporary relief for the families of a portion of the Hamilton Light Artillery, while they are absent. The meeting was well attended, particularly by the members and officers of the Company and their friends. Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER presided, and by his earnest appeals chiefly aided in accomplishing the objects of the meeting. The meeting was addressed by R. C. McCORMICK, Esq., who gave a graphic description of the battle of Bull Run, at which he was present. About $600 was subscribed, and several persons offered houses, rent free, for the families of the brave volunteers while they are absent. Rev. Mr. WARD, Mr. CARTER and others, gave a pledge on behalf of the citizens that the families of the men shall be taken care of, and the meeting adjourned in the best of humor. This corps, which was accepted by the Government under the solicitation and by the efforts of Capt. ROBINSON and Mr. CARTER, were yesterday mustered into the service, and, after filling up a few vacancies in their ranks, they will march to Washington. Capt. ROBINSON enjoys the reputation of being one of the most expert artillerists in the State, and the First Lieutenant, Mr. ROEMER, is also a veteran in the service.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this body, held yesterday, it was decided to devote the limited means at the disposal of the Committee to the fitting out and forwarding of such of the incomplete military organizations in and about the City as would be likely to be most serviceable in case of immediate necessity. Inquiries are to be made as to the condition of the various regiments, with a view to an economical and useful expenditure of the small amount in the hands of the Committee so as best to promote the wants of the War Department.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD, (38TH REGIMENT.)

Captain EUGENE McGRATH has been attached to the recruiting party of this regiment, under the charge of Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH, and is meeting with great success among the patriotically inclined. This regiment has obtained a reputation for gallantry on the battle-field enjoyed by few others in the service, a fact that seems to be generally known and appreciated by the patriotic masses. The recruiting office is in Leonard-street, near Broadway. Recruits are forwarded to Washington as soon as enlisted.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

An order, which was issued yesterday by Col. LOESER, of the Fire Zouaves, directs all the members of this corps to assemble on the Battery at 10 o'clock to-day, to proceed to quarters in the harbor of New-York. It is understood that Bedloe's Island, one of the most salubrious and inviting insular spots in the vicinity of New-York, is the place of encampment. It is rumored that Lieutenant-Colonel FADELLA has resigned.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment is now at Camp Cameron, Washington, D. C., and all packages, letters, &c., should be so directed. Recruits will be forwarded by Lieut. MORRIS, stationed at the Local Preacher's tent, Union-square, New-York.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

Capt. HENKLE, of this regiment, had a company inspected and mustered into the United States service, yesterday. At present the men are quartered at Palace Garden, Fourteenth-street.

THE UNION RIFLES.

A company for this regiment, and under command of Capt. PHILLIPS, was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, yesterday.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

One company for this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday, at the arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. Capt. MONK was in command of the company, and immediately marched his men to quarters at Silver Lake, Staten Island.

THE REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

Col. C. W. SERRELL's Regiment is progressing rapidly towards completion. Yesterday another company was mustered into the service of Uncle Sam. The men belonging to this regiment are encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island.

THE FIFTH GERMAN RIFLES.

Yesterday Dr. MOTT inspected a company of this regiment, commanded by Col. GEORGE HAMBERG, at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. Afterward they were mustered into the service of the United States, and taken into quarters.

THE HARRIS CAVALRY.

The full complement of men for this regiment of cavalry have now nearly been obtained. Nine companies of this corps are already in Washington; four of which were raised in the Eastern States, and five in Indiana. Three more companies are at the camp of instruction, Scarsdale, Westchester County. A few more recruits are wanted, and they will be sent off with the three companies now at Scarsdale, to-morrow. Col. J. M. DAVIS is in command of this regiment; the head-quarters of which are at No. 648 Broadway.

NEW-YORK RIFLES.

The companies mustered are encamped in nice quarters at Camp Washington, Staten Island. There is scarcely a place on earth more suitable for a military garrison than this beautiful spot. Clean and commodious barracks, necessary equipments, and first-rate rations, give the soldiers spirit and encouragement to drill on the large and beautiful parade ground before the buildings. Many deputations from abroad have appeared at Head-quarters for the purpose of joining the regiment, with half or full companies. Several companies will be mustered in a day or two, hence the regiment has the best auspices to leave soon for the seat of war, under the able command of Col. CH. LE GENDRE. Head-quarters still in City Hall, southwest corner.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTIOO AT SCARSDALE.

A camp for the instruction of our volunteers has been organized at Scarsdale, Westchester County. The following orders have been promulgated with regard to the conduct and duties of the camp:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF INSTRUCTION,
NEAR NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1861.

ORDER No. 1.—*First*—By order of the Secretary of War, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this camp.

Second—The camp will be known as Camp Lyon, in honor of the memory of a gallant soldier who left behind him an example for patriots to follow as long as freedom is worth fighting for.

Third—All officers or non-commissioned officers in command of companies or detachments will immediately on their arrival in camp, report with the descriptional roll of their men to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, when they will be assigned to their proper positions.

Fourth—There will be stated roll calls at reveille, dinner and tattoo. Officers will attend all roll calls. There will be three daily drills, at 6, 11 and 4 o'clock, and an evening parade at sunset; at all of which every officer must be present, unless on other duty, or positively excused by the surgeon.

There will also be two daily recitations in tactics for the officers, viz.: at 9 and 8 o'clock. Guard mounting will take place at 8 o'clock.

Fifth—The regulations as regards the police of camp, and personal habits of the men, will be printed and posted in the tents of the first sergeants. The officers and non-commissioned officers of companies will enforce a strict conformance therewith.

Sixth—The undersigned trusts that the necessity of a rigid execution of strict military rules will be so apparent to both officers and soldiers, that the important task before him will be accomplished with mutual satisfaction and pleasure.

The laws and regulations adopted for the Government and military bodies are absolutely essential to their existence as such, and no violation of them in this command, will be suffered, under any circumstances, to go unnoticed.

EGBERT L. VIELE,
Brig.-General, commanding Camp of Instruction.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Yesterday the men belonging to this regiment, Col. DE TROBRIAND, received a portion of their great-coats; early this morning the remainder will be sent down. It is imagined that the regiment, which is under marching orders, will leave to-day; if not, it will possibly leave to-morrow. The regiment is stationed at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Gov. MOORE, in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, calls on each family to contribute blankets for the soldiers.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the Confederate authorities within a week would complete the defences so that no National fleet can enter a harbor or inlet, or land troops on the coast of Georgia.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* advocates the manufacture of cotton-seed oil for burning, the blockade having deprived them of material for light.

The Charleston *Courier* says that an iron-clad steamer, *Randolph*, has been purchased at Savannah, for the coast of South Carolina. She makes 13 to 14 knots an hours.

The Little Rock True *Democrat*, of the 22d, learns that the Missouri State troops, under the command of Gen. PRICE, left Springfield for Camp Walker, on the 16th, and that BEN McCULLOCH and forces had gone to Camp Scott.

A second battalion of cavalry has just organized at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Fort Smith *Times* says an abundance of military stores are being conveyed to BEN McCULLOCH's Army in Missouri.

The Memphis *Appeal's* correspondent at Richmond says there is much sickness among the Confederate troops in the neighborhood of Manassas; that the water is full of Virginia red mud, and that ice is extremely scarce at 10 cents per pound.

The Lynchburgh papers say it is impossible to forward all the freight passing to Virginia from the West and South, a large portion whereof is daily shipped by the James River and Kanawha Canal.

A third Texas regiment is *en route* to join McCULLOCH in Missouri.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Another of the new steam gun-boats building here for the Government was launched yesterday, at the ship-yard of Mr. J. SIMONSON, Greenpoint. A large crowd of persons assembled to witness the vessel floating into the briny element, which she did amid loud cheers. She was christened the *Seneca*, and is of the same dimensions as the others building here, which have been frequently described. The *Seneca* will have her machinery put on board as soon as possible, when she is to be reported to the Navy Department. Her contract time will not have expired before she is equipped and manned.

A military general court-martial had been ordered at St. Louis, a few days since, for the trial of some regulars, under command of Gen. FREMONT. The crimes with which the prisoners were charged were desertion and disobedience of orders.

The War Department has decided, it is said, to dispose of the Texas troops at Fort Hamilton next week. We believe there is now a Board of Officers in session for the purpose of reporting on the most suitable disposition to be made of them. There is still some likelihood of a new Eighth Regiment of Infantry being organized.

Col. HARVEY BROWN, now commanding our forces at Fort Pickens, has, we learn from private advices, consented to accept the Colonelcy of the new artillery regiment, to which he was appointed in a late order of the Commander-in-Chief. He had not been instructed to leave Florida, up to the date of our correspondent's letter. The head-quarters of his new regiment is at Harrisburgh, Penn., and recruiting for it is going rapidly ahead.

The purchased steamer *Satellite* was hauled into the wharf and commenced fitting out yesterday, a pretty large force having been put to work upon her. She will be reported ready for sea to the Navy Department about Saturday. Capt. JOSEPH SPINNEY, Master, U. S. N., is commander, and Mr. PLUNKETT first officer of the *Satellite*.

The purchased vessel *Pampero* was put formally in commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She goes to Fortress Monroe, and has 60 sailors, but no marine guard. She will sail in a few days.

The keel of one of the last ordered new steam sloops-of-war ordered by the Navy Department, was laid yesterday in Brooklyn. It was laid between the ship-house and dry-dock.

The *E. P. Hale* is getting on board a battery of four 32-pound guns.

A small gang of men were discharged from the Navy-yard yesterday. They belong to the laborer's department.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Navy-yard. The cash given out was all specie, although it was expected that some Treasury notes would be issued.

HOW THE REBELS ARE TO TREAT LOYAL CITIZENS.

PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States of America did, by an act, approved on the 8th day of August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting Alien Enemies," make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, and in conformity with the provisions of said act:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation; and I do hereby warn and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this proclamation. And I do warn all persons above described, who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies.

Provided, however, That this proclamation shall not be considered as applicable, during the existing war, to citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention in due form, acknowledging the authority of this Government; nor shall this proclamation be considered as extending to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime, against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

And I do further proclaim and make known that I have established the rules and regulations hereto annexed, in accordance with the provisions of said law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the City of Richmond, on this 14th day of August, A. D. 1861. By the President,

[SEAL] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.

The following regulations are hereby established respecting alien enemies, under the provisions of an act approved 8th August, 1861, entitled "An Act respecting Alien Enemies:"

1. Immediately after the expiration of the term of forty days from the date of the foregoing proclamation, it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys, Marshals, and other officers of the Confederate States, to make complaint against any aliens or alien enemies coming within the purview of the act aforesaid, to the end that the several Courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having jurisdiction, may order the removal of such aliens or alien enemies beyond the Territory of the Confederate States, or their restraint and confinement, according to the terms of said law.

2. The Marshals of the Confederate States are hereby directed to apprehend all aliens against whom complaints may be made under said law, and to hold them in strict custody until the final order of the Court, taking special care that such aliens obtain no information that could possibly be made useful to the enemy.

3. Whenever the removal of any alien beyond the limits of the Confederate States is ordered by any competent authority, under the provisions of said law, the Marshal shall proceed to execute the order in person, or by deputy or other discreet person, in such manner as to prevent the alien so removed from obtaining any information that could be used to the prejudice of the Confederate States.

4. Any alien who shall return to these States during the war, after having been removed therefrom under the provisions of said law, shall be regarded and treated as an alien enemy, and if made prisoner, shall be at once delivered over to the nearest military authority, to be dealt with as a spy or as a prisoner of war, as the case may require.

An Explosion at Pittsburgh.

EMPLOYES OF ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY INJURED.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A supposed infernal machine, which had been placed on Adams' Express car, exploded on its arrival at the dépôt in this city at 1 P. M., to-day, resulting in the wounding of three employes.

LATER.—The explosion was not caused by an infernal machine as at first reported, but by a box of cannon-priming for Gen. J. C. FREMONT. None were killed, but McLAUGHLIN and MAHON were severely if not fatally wounded, and BACHELOR's leg was broken.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh to Mr. BINGHAM, of Adams' Express Company, states that the explosion there is supposed to have been caused by a box of percussion primers, for cannon, addressed to Gen. J. C. FREMONT, at St. Louis. It occurred at the railroad dépôt, while unloading the Eastern car. WILLIAM McLAUGLIN and JOHN MAHER, who were inside the car, were seriously if not fatally wounded. Mr. REGAN and Mr. BACHELOR, Custom-house Inspectors, who were on the outside, were wounded, the former slightly, while the latter had a leg broken. The Express Company are taking the best possible care of the wounded.

Movements of Mr. Seward.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening, by the Hudson River Railroad, and proceeded west by the Central road, at 10:45 P. M. He was accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN. Quite a large crowd greeted him at the dépôt.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The following are the footings up of the Banks for the week past:

Capital	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,775,700
Specie	6,734,500
Due from other Banks	6,870,000
Due to other Banks	8,376,700
Deposits	19,5[illegible]5,500
Circulation	6,153,000

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—WILLIAM GRAHAM left his home, No. 33 Madison-street, for a visit to Albany, on the 25th of July. A letter, dated there on the 27th, was received from him, since which time no trace whatever has been discovered of his whereabouts. He is about 31 years of age; is dark in feature, with an Italian look; has dark eyes, one smaller than the other; a moustache; and he has the walk of a sailor. His dress consisted of a light blue coat, trowsers of a light tan color, white Marseilles vest with a small lilac spot, and a Leghorn hat, bound and trimmed with black; and he wore gold studs enameled in blue. The fact that he came into possession of a large sum of money at Albany leads to the fear that he may have met with foul treatment. Any information that may lead to his discovery will be gladly received by his wife, at No. 33 Madison-street.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AT WORK.—From the crowd of orphan and distressed children who have come to it for homes, the Children's Aid Society fitted up and sent out a large company for the West, yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY. It is to be regretted that want of funds will prevent or postpone the relief of many little sufferers, to which list the war has added largely. The soldier's child was represented in this party, as well as every other class of suffering childhood. Another company of poor little ones will be provided with homes in the West in a few days, if those who feel for homeless children will assist.

CRUSHED BY MACHINERY.—On Monday evening, MICHAEL MELVINE, while engaged in oiling the machinery of a steamboat lying at the foot of West Twelfth-street, was caught in a revolving cog-wheel by his clothing, and whirled around a shaft. The engine was at once stopped, and the poor fellow taken out, but he was dreadfully crushed and bruised, and died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effect of his injuries. He was a married man, residing at No. 311 Monroe-street, where Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest to-day.

A BOLD THIEF CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. DANIEL G. CENTRE, of No. 242 West Twenty-sixth street, while walking down Broadway, had his pocket picked of a silver patent-lever watch, valued at $45. The thief came boldly in front of him, and, seizing the guard-chain, pulled the watch from his vest-pocket, but before he could escape Mr. CENTRE caught the rascal by the coat-collar, and held him fast until Officer WILKES, of the First Ward, came and took him into custody. The prisoner, who gave his name as MARTIN MALONEY, was taken before Justice KELLY, and locked up for trial. The watch was recovered.

LAUNCH OF THE GUN-BOAT PEMBINA.—The gunboat *Pembina* will be launched at the ship-yard of Mr. THOMAS STACK, foot of North Sixth-street, East Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The *Pembina* was commenced on the 1st of July, and is a fine, substantially built ship, apparently well adapted for the purpose for which she is intended. Her length is 158 feet, breadth 28 feet, depth 12 feet, burden 527 tons. She is to carry 14 guns, one of which will be a pivot gun. She costs $95,000.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.—About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a man named JOHN LAWRENCE fell from one of the upper stories of the premises at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, to the pavement, and was so seriously injured that he died in a few minutes. The remains of deceased were removed to his late residence, No. 114 Sixth-avenue, where Coroner JACKMAN was notified to hold an inquest.

Arrest of a Noted Slave-trader.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday caused the arrest of Mr. J. A. MACHADO, a well-known resident of this City, charged with having been engaged for several years past in the business of fitting out slavers from this port for the Coast of Africa. The last vessel known to have been sent out by him was the bark *Mary Francis*, which was fitted out at this port about nine months since, ostensibly for Wilmington, N. C., to which port she did in fact go, but soon left there for the Coast of Africa, on pretence of going to one of the West India Islands. The voyage was successful, and the *Mary Francis* landed between 500 and 600 negroes on the Island of Cuba. Besides the *Mary Francis*, Mr. MACHADO is charged with fitting out for the same trade, the *Montauk*, the *Brutus*, the *Kate*, the *Triton*, the *W. R. Kibby*, and divers other vessels not known to the present United States Marshal, and probably not unknown to his predecessor. Indeed Mr. MACHADO has long been regarded by those who knew him, as the king of the Slave-traders in this City, and is said to have fitted out more than half of the slavers that have sailed from this port during the last five years. He is a Spaniard by birth, about 50 years of age, and has resided in this City for ten years past, making frequent trips to Cuba to look after the branch of his business located there. He returned from his last trip thither about three weeks ago, and has since shown himself about the streets and at public places as usual, apparently conscious of the rectitude of his calling, and confident that his business at least was safe from the vicissitudes of war. This illusion was suddenly dispelled by the entrance into his parlor, at No. 33 St. Mark's-place, yesterday morning, of Deputy Marshals LEE and SHEHAN, who took him into custody and forthwith marched him off to the Tombs. He will doubtless find bail to-day and regain his liberty, but he will hardly be able, should he stand trial, to resist the accumulated evidence against him in the hands of the Marshal. Mr. MACHADO is reported to be a single man, although he keeps house, and has a female partner to share his woes, and participate in the profits of his trade.

Board of Supervisors.

THE COMPTROLLER'S SEMI-MONTHLY STATEMENT—THE TAX LEVY FOR 1861.

The Board met at 12 o'clock yesterday, and received the semi-monthly report of the Comptroller, by which it appears that the balance in the treasury Aug. 10 was $135,970 24. The receipts amounted to $52,090 50, and the payments $24,164 93, leaving a balance Aug. 24 of $163,895 81.

A resolution, offered by Mr. ELY, was adopted, instructing the Committee on Harlem Bridge to take such measures, through the Counsel of the Board or otherwise, as should be deemed most expedient for ascertaining what sum, if any, the County of Westchester will pay, or may be liable to pay under the law, towards its proportion of the expenses for rebuilding Harlem Bridge.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 27, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Comptroller, referring to his communication to your honorable body of the 23d July ult., transmitting a statement of the amount required to be raised by tax for the current year, (see Doc. No. 10) herewith respectfully summits a draft of what he deems a suitable ordinance, to impose said tax.

The amount of tax required to be raised as stated in the communication above mentioned, is as follows, viz.:

For the use of the State	$2,108,635 32
For County purposes, including Police	2,675,057 00
For City purposes	6,297,230 19
Total	$11,080,922 51
Add, for deficiency as provided by law, say	309,117 92
Total	$11,390,040 43

The valuation of the taxable property in the County, as fixed by the Board of Supervisors, (see Journal, vol. 2, p. 168,) is as follows:

Real and Personal Estate south of Fifty-seventh-street	$555,401,778
Real and Personal Estate north of Fifty-seventh-street	26,105,318
Total in the County	$581,507,096

To produce the amount required, as above stated, the following rates must be adopted, to wit:

South of Fifty-seventh-st. $1 96.10—say 19 61-100 mills
North of Fifty-seventh-st. 1 91 —say 19 10-100 mills

RECAPITULATION.

	Valuation.	Ratio.	Product.
South of 57th-st.	$555,401,778	$1 96.10-100	$10,891,428 86
North of 57th-st.	26,105,318	1 91	498,611 57
Amount of Tax			$11,390,040 43

Respectfully submitted,
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The laws of 1861 (Chap. 293) authorizing the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax for City purposes, empowers and requires them to raise a sum not exceeding $3,709,386 82, on account of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and the items for which tax is to be raised amount to a much larger sum; therefore,

Resolved, That the legal adviser of the Board of Supervisors be requested to report to the Committee on Annual Taxes which portion of the law is to govern the Board in levying the tax for 1861.

The Board then adjourned till Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Cricket.

The grand match between New-York and All Massachusetts was commenced yesterday, the 27th inst., at Hoboken, and will be resumed to-day, at 11 A. M. The attendance of spectators was the most numerous of any match played at Hoboken this season. The New-Yorkers went first to the bat, and scored 130 runs for their first innings. Messrs. HUDSON, WILBY, HORTON and BAILLIERE being the chief contributors, the two former scoring respectively 40 and 29 by a fine display of batting. The Massachusetts Eleven had scored a total of 67 when the stumps were drawn.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Monday night, PADDY FOX, a well-known politician in the Twelfth Ward, entered KERRIGAN's saloon, No. 65 Hamilton-avenue, and taking deliberate aim, discharged a pistol at JAMES McCORMICK—the ball from which took effect in McCORMICK's right side, inflicting a serious, but not necessarily mortal wound. During the excitement following the shooting of the pistol, Cox made his escape, and has not since been seen. Fox and McCORMICK had some hard words at the Twelfth Ward Democratic Primary meeting, Monday evening, and the shooting was carrying out a threat he then made.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE DISCHARGE OF A SOLDIER ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—A widow woman named KEARNEY applied for and obtained from the County Court a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain the liberation of her son—alleged to be a minor—a member of the Continental Guard, Col. J. H. PERRY. The writ was returned with the following indorsement:

For return to the annexed writ, I hereby state that said THOMAS KEARNEY is not, and to my knowledge has not at any time been in my custody, or under my power or restraint. I know nothing whatever about the party. J. H. PERRY.

Col. PERRY stated to the Court that he had not as yet received his commission, though acting and being obeyed as Colonel of the Continental Guard. The regiment was encamped near Fort Hamilton, and in his absence the Lieutenant-Colonel has command. At the suggestion of the Court, Col. PERRY gave orders to have the writ obeyed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—PATRICK CARROLL died in the City Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received the day before, by being run over by a car on Myrtle-avenue. The deceased attempted to get off the front platform while the car was in motion, but, missing his footing, he fell upon the track, the wheels of the car passing over both legs, crushing them in a shocking manner.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, Miss ELIZABETH STEVENS, a widow woman, residing at No. 237 South Fourth-street, was so seriously injured, by her clothes taking fire, that her life is despaired of.

REPAVING COURT-STREET—Court-street, from Fulton to Joralemon-street, is to be repaved at once with Belgian pavement.

Extensive Fire at Hudson City.

TWENTY-THREE HORSES BURNED.

At 11½ o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the large stables owned and occupied by the Hoboken and Hudson City Horse-car Railroad Company, located near Newkirk's Hotel at Hudson City. The flames spread throughout the stables with such rapidity that all efforts to rescue the horses were fruitless, and 23 of them were burned to death. There was also considerable hay, grain, harness, &c., destroyed. The building was worth about $2,000, and was insured for $700 in the Hudson County Mutual Insurance Company. The horses were owned by Mr. DE MOTT, the contractor for running the cars, and were valued at about $2,500, upon which there was an insurance of $1,150 in the Jersey City Insurance Company. The flames extended to a two-story dwelling-house adjoining, owned by Mr. BOOKSTADER, and from thence to NEWKIRK's stables adjoining the hotel, both of which were burned down. Mr. BOOKSTADER's loss is about $1,200, and Mr. NEWKIRK's about $500; no insurance. The Fire Departments of Hudson City, Jersey City and Hoboken were present at the earliest possible moment, and did all that was possible to subdue the fire. At one time, NEWKIRK's large hotel, which cost some $20,000, was in great danger, but the firemen succeeded in saving it, with but little damage to the walls.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 27—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT lower and in fair demand; sales, 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 82c.; 14,000 bushels ordinary Red Winter, at 95c.; 7,000 bushels fair do., at 99c. CORN in fair demand, and market lower; sales, 23,000 bushels, at 36c.; 26,000 bushels, at 36½c. OATS steady; sales, 10,000 bushels, at 35½c.; 13,000 bushels blown, at 26c. Other grains quiet and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 189,000 bushels Wheat, 201,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in car lots at $1 10 for red State. WHISKY—170 bbls. at 17c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—445 bbls. Highwines; 6,198 bbls. Flour; 115 bales Wool; 450 bags Wheat; 29 cases Tobacco; 47 bales Hops; 641 boxes Cheese. For Boston and East—665 bales Wool; 110 bbls. Highwines; 2,121 bbls. Flour. Shipped by tow to New-York Aug. 26—14,100 bushels Corn; 68,500 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Oats; 1,300 bushels Malt.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 27—P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand, at previous rates. WHEAT dull, but unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 90c. CORN quiet, and held at 40c.@41c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Flour 28c., Wheat 9c., Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—475 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—25,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 27—P. M.

FLOUR 10c. lower. WHEAT declined 1c.@2c. Sales at 61c. for No. 1, and 58½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN declined 1c. Sales of mixed at 21c. in store. OATS ½c. lower. Receipts—55,000 bbls. Flour, 819,000 bush. Wheat, 335,000 bush. Corn. Shipments—65,000 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bush. Wheat, 101,000 bush. Corn. Freights firm; engagement at 13c. for Corn to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York remains unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 17 9-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 27—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Dr. J. Grant, Mrs. and Miss Elizabeth McBride, Mrs. Waters, Jos. Going, Mr. and Mrs. Lewers, Miss S. Lewers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Armstrong, 3 children and nurse, S. P. Holden, Mrs. A. M. Fitzgerald, Rev. J. N. Ball and lady, Fannie and Louisa Ball, Mrs. Jane E. Wickersham, A. A. Silva, Mrs. Eschmann and lady, F. Greatam, Mrs. Greataux, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Thomas Green, W. L. Rosenberg, J. H. Hanna, lady and infant, Mr. Wineman and friend, Mrs. Bend, Mr. Papen and lady, Mrs. J. L. Papen, Mr. Henry, lady and child, Mr. and Mrs. Broad and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Higgs and 2 children, Robt. Lush, Mr. Harris, E. Wood, Dr. Barker and son, Wm. Walker, H. Temple, J. A. Loades, D. W. Haikes, J. Fay and lady, and 193 in the steerage.

In ship Southampton, from Liverpool—Mrs. Knighton and daughter, F. H. T. Bellew, lady and daughter, W. H. King, A. B. de Saulles, all of New-York.

In ship Game Cock, from St. Helena—Wm. Bernie, of Washington; Clermont A. Miller, Captain maintop U. S. ship Constellation, disabled by falling from main-yard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 23 | Sun sets.... 6 40 | Moon rises... 10 4
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 12 46 | Gov. Island. 1 35 | Hell Gate... 2

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia, James Hand; Khersonese, (Br.,) Hough, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; [illegible] Tynemouth, Booth, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Steamers Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Sciota, Mack, Genoa, Delano & Capen; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Sandusky, Linekiln, Bristol, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados; [illegible], Ryder, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; W. [illegible], Collins, Marseilles, R. W. Trundy; Theodia, Carver, Galway, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Old Dominion, Wood, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; Augusta, Dowell, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Carinosa, (Span.,) Alsina, Rio Grande del Sur, Rivera & Hall; Emily Fisher, Staples, St. Croix, via Washington, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Hartford, Tuttle, New-Haven, master; J. Baxter, Rankin, Salem, master; Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, Lynn; Fountain, Bearse, Providence; Revel, [illegible], Stamford; Hardscrabble, Packard, New-Bedford; E. Rodman, ——, New-Bedford, master; J. Manlove, French, Egg Harbor, master; Fly, Jones, Baltimore, master; Tily, Todd, Baltimore, master; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny; A. Henderson, Gale, Providence, L. Kenny; Joseph, Buell, Portland; Mary Ellen, Charl, Providence, master; Belle, Eldredge, Dennis; Dart, Johnson, Stamford, master; G. G. Worthy, Baker, Yarmouth, master; M. S. Partridge, Pillsbury, Rockland; Whistler, Presby, Taunton, master; T. H. Thompson, Barker, Boston; Ida della Torre, Jones, Washington, master; J. O. Woodhouse, Terry, New-Haven; Blanche, Delop, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolf; Mary & Eliza, [illegible] Haven, master.

Sloops Victory, Gladding, Providence, master; F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master; Kate Cannon, Samuels, Derby, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 14, via Queenstown the 15th, at 3:45 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 18, passed ship Rambler, towing in; 16th, lat. 51 30, lon. 13 30, passed steamer Arabia, from Boston; 18th, lat. 51 20, lon. [illegible], spoke Br. bark Home, from Montreal; 19th, lat. 51, lon. 28 40, passed Argo, bound E.; 20th, lat. 49 50, lon. 37, spoke Br. ship Washington, for Quebec; 22d, lat. 48, lon. 47 [illegible], passed steamship Fulton, hence for Southampton and Havre; 24th, off Sable Island, passed Br. ship Lady [illegible] for St. John, N. B.; 25th, lat. 43 28, lon. 66, passed ship Amazon, from London, and ship J. L. Bogert, from Havre.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Zurich, Baxter, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro. Aug. 17, on the Banks, was boarded from schr. Avon, of Plymouth; had taken 10,000 fish. Aug. 25, at 7 A. M., saw steamers Edinburgh and Bavaria, bound E., South Shoal bearing N. 20 miles distant.

Ship Wanderer, Forbes, Baltimore Aug. 12, and Cape Henry 19th, in ballast, to Williams & Guion. Have had E. to N. N. E. winds. Left at Cape Henry, ships Sebastean Cabot, for St. Johns; Dashaway, Calcutta; Robert C. Winthrop, Maracaibo.

Ship Fair Wind, (of Boston,) Crowell, Baker's Island via Hampton Roads, (where she was ashore,) 3 ds., with guano to J. B. Sardy. Was towed to this City by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennessey.

Ship Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpool July 18, with mdse. and 61 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Aug. [illegible], lat. 41 52, lon. 62 32, passed ship Lady Franklin, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Game Cock, (of Boston,) Jayne, Colombo June 1, via St. Helena July 23, with coffee, &c., to D. G. & W. B. Bacon.

Ship Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool July 13, with coal and 30 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Robena, Martin, Glasgow, and left Greenock July 28, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Andover, Keeney, Glasgow 30 ds., with pig iron to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Southampton, Pratt, London July 16, with mdse. and 70 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Christiana, Monk, London and Isle of Wight 48 ds., with mdse. and 39 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark George Durkee, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Liverpool, via St. John, N. B., 3 ds., with salt to Thomas James.

Bark Restless, (Br., of Guernsey,) Robillard, Dublin 57 ds., via Havana 11 ds., with coal to G. F. Bulley.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (Br., of St John, N. B.,) Cook, Glasgow 37 ds., with iron to order.

Bark Laura, (Brem.,) Wilmsen, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 76 passengers to H. Koop.

Bark Carlolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 33 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Bowen, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Oldenburg, (Old.,) Wragg, Bremen 42 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brig Julia Ford, (of Hampden, Me.,) Swett, Alicante June 23, with brimstone to Draper & Devlin—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. from Gibraltar July 16, in co. with bark Nestor, for Boston.

Brig Antonella, (Span.,) Esteveda, Vera Cruz 26 ds., in ballast, to M. Echeverrie & Co. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Belle, (of Camden, Me.,) Yates, Liverpool July 12, with coal to Yates & Porterfield. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Arichat, (Br.,) Smith, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Resolute, Hall, Portland 3 ds., with heading.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, (of Orleans,) Smith, Menton July 5, with lemons to Draper & Devlin. Passed Gibraltar July 17. Aug. 24, lat. 35 44, lon. 21 45, spoke brig Julia Ford, of Hampden, from Sicily for New-York.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Helen Mar, Tuttle, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Franklin, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. S. M. Partridge, Tisbury, Port Ewen, with coal, for Rockland.

Schr. Edwin Stevens, Eastport 4 ds., with fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, (of New-London,) Kelley, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mary C. Town, Crammer, Bridgeport, with marble for Washington, D. C.

Schr. White Sea, (of Harpswell,) Whitfield, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. Manhassett, Ward, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. John W. Rumsey, (3-masted,) Jacobs, Baltimore 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. Geo. W. Grice, Farren, Baltimore 15 ds., corn.
Schr. M. A. Gamage, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.
Schr. A. Kelley, Kelley, Portland, in ballast.
Schr. Almira T. Briggs, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Carr, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Island Home, Sturges, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. R. M. Price, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.
Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. J. L. Lane, Lewis, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. J. A. Smith, Law, New-London 2 ds., stone.
Schr Celestia, Rankin, Portland 2 ds., stone.
Schr. Samuel Russell Smith, Portland.
Schr. Calais Packet, Hubbard, East Haddam.
Schr. Caroline Grant, Presse, Fall River.
Schr. Golden Gate, Reed, Boston, in ballast.
Schr. Sea Flower, ——, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Argus, Norris, Somerset, in ballast.
Schr. Elmyra, Whitman, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Allen's Point, in ballast.
Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, with oil.
Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Hannah E. Shawe, Ryan, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Kerene, Happuch, Kelley, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Sterling, Dill, New-Haven 2 ds., with mdse.
Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.
Schr. West Gleam, Fall, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River 2 ds., mdse.
Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with nails.
Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence, with mdse.
Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence, mdse.

BELOW—Ship Ocean.—(By pilot boat Fannie, No. 17.)

WIND—During the day, S. S. E., and fresh.

The Captain's name of Br. brig St. Agnes, arrived yesterday from Ponce, P. R., is Mills.

Sailed.

Aug. 28—Ship Australia, (Br.,) Liverpool; [illegible] Johann Jacobi, (Prus.,) Queenstown; Les Amis [illegible] de Luis, (Fr.,) Havre. Brig Eden L., (Aus.,) [illegible] Schr. W. A. Griffin, St. Kitts; also, barks R. G. W. [illegible] Trinidad; John Benson, Ponce, P. R.

Aug. 27—U. S. Revenue cutter Corwin, on a [illegible] Steamship Khersonese, for London, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. ship Parthenia, Calcutta; bark Nestor, Beyrout; brigs Forward, Cienfuegos; Ann Elizabeth, Mellicourie, West Coast of Africa.

Spoken, &c.

Argo—Br. ship, of Glasgow, bound E., Aug. 14, lat. 48 6, lon. 43 20.

Atlantic—whaling bark, of New-Bedford, cruising, all well, had 180 bbls. sperm, Aug. 2, lat. 43 30, lon. 27 52.

Concord—Br. brig, bound E., was passed, Aug. 13, lat. 47 44, lon. 41.

Charles Sprague—ship, from Matanzas for Boston, Aug. 20, lat. 31 34, lon. 78 22.

Ocean—ship, bound W., was signalized, Aug. 21, lat. 42 7, lon. 65 11.

Progressive Age—brig, of New-Bedford, bound E., Aug. 22, lat. 42 9, lon. 64 47.

Sheridan—ship, strg. E., was signalized, Aug. 8, lat. 42 27, lon. 36 36.

Toward—Br. brig, from West Indies for Boston, Aug. 23, lat. 41 30, lon. 67 10.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, July 23, U. S. ship Constellation, Flag-officer Inman; whaling bark Greyhound, of Westport, cruising.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Aug. 6, barks Franklin, for Boston in 2 ds.; Gen. Warren, of Boston, arr. 4th; schr. Kasbeo, for New-York in 7 ds.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A large front room, with gas, neatly furnished, for $2 per week. Would be suitable for two or three gentlemen. Also, a small room at a very low rate. Apply at No. 18 Henry-st., near Clinton.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk, in a grocery store; one who understands the business. Apply to PETER LYNCH & CO., No. [illegible] Vesey-st., between 9 and 12.